

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 3875.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

THIRTEPENCE
REGISTERED



ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
The Rev. JOHN WATSON, D.D. ("Ian MacLaren") will on THURSDAY NEXT, February 6, at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE of THREE LECTURES on "The Story of the Eighteenth Century. I. At Home. II. In Kirk. III. With his Books."
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MEETING, 8 P.M., FEBRUARY 5. Paper, "Eweny Priory, Glamorgan," by Dr. W. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A.
GEO. PATRICK, Hon. Sec.
Rev. H. J. D. ASLEY, J. Secs.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That this Society has REMOVED from Conduit Street to the GALLERIES of the ROYAL SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, 63, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, where the FIRST LECTURE of the SEASON, "An Evening with Mendelssohn," with Musical Illustrations, by the Musical Director, ALFRED GILBERT, Esq., R.A.M., &c., will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, February 6, at 8 o'clock, Col. KEYSER, C.B., in the Chair.
PHILIP H. NEWMAN, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

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LITERATURE

Studies in History and Jurisprudence. By J. Bryce. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

"Law," says Mr. Bryce in the essay on Roman and English law, about which most of the other essays contained in these two portly volumes seem to group themselves, is "a subject which lies so much outside the thoughts of the lay world that few care to study its historical bearings." This is even more true at the present day than it was a few generations ago:—

"Historical inquiries, economic inquiries, and, to a still larger extent, inquiries in the realm of Nature, claim a far larger share in the interest of eager and active minds now than in the days of Hobbes, or Locke, or Bentham. They have done much to extrude law from the place it once held among subjects of interest to unprofessional persons."

It is true above all in England, even among those who follow the law as a profession, who find that a reputation for a knowledge of "cases" avails more with that "other branch" on whom professional success depends than any fame of historic and juristic lore. To the average layman law, we believe, presents itself as something with which the less he has to do the better. That it is a science, and "a science closely related to ethics," he has no idea; hardly will he deem it an art; at best it is, as the late Master of Balliol said of logic, "a dodge"; at worst, he will give a cordial adhesion to the maxim *summum jus summa injuria*.

Any such misappreciation of the true rank of jurisprudence among the subjects ancillary to history, and of its profound interest for all persons capable of taking an intelligent interest in anything, will hardly survive a perusal of Mr. Bryce's book. The reader should grasp the great truth, which forms, it may almost be said, the text of nearly all the essays, that "the law of every country is" not "a command of the State," but "the outcome and result of the economic

and social conditions of that country as well as the expression of its intellectual capacity for dealing with these conditions," or what comes to the same thing, that "national character and the circumstances of national growth" are "creative forces, whereof law is the efflux and expression, being itself a living organism, which in its turn helps to shape the mind of the people." Then he will have little difficulty in realizing how attractive the study of a subject often reputed austere may become under the guidance of a writer possessed of Mr. Bryce's vast stores of learning, and endowed with his faculty of lucid and temperate exposition. Or, to look at it from another though kindred point of view, how many of us ever take the trouble to consider the mutual relation and interaction in our own or any other state of the three powers, legislative, judicial, and executive? Yet who, when it is put to him, does not see that with the view he takes as to what those relations should be his whole attitude towards at any rate domestic politics is closely bound up? Mr. Bryce will help him to clear his ideas on this important subject by showing him how the relations vary in different states, how in the course of history they have shifted in one and the same state, and in either case with what effect on institutions and constitutions.

The essays may be roughly divided into three main groups: those dealing with the conceptions which lie at the base of all study of laws and constitutions, obedience, sovereignty, the forces which tend to disintegrate states or bind them more closely together, and, closely connected with this, the question of "rigid and flexible" constitutions; those comparing the two great legal systems under one or other of which at this day, indirectly or directly, the relations of mankind one to another in civilized society may be said to be governed—the Roman and the English; and, lastly, those which, as it were by way of illustration, deal with actual constitutions past and present. Such are that of the United States (with special reference to the forecasts of Hamilton and Tocqueville), those of the new Australian Commonwealth and the South African Republics, and, in some ways most interesting of all, that of primitive Iceland, with its "elaborate provision for the definition of legal rights and their investigation and determination by legal process," combined, it may be added, with an almost total absence of machinery for enforcing them. Two, on 'The Law of Nature' and 'The Methods of Legal Science,' hold a kind of midway position between the first and second groups, being concerned with general conceptions, but chiefly as applied to Roman and English law; while that on 'The Relations of Law and Religion' deals with the one great living system in which the two are completely identified—that, namely, of Islam—and describes the organization and course of study of the great El Azhar University at Cairo, where instruction is given by a personage who, "in the terms of an English university," would be "Chancellor, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Regius Professor of Civil Law rolled into one, and therewithal also Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord High Chancellor."

The only Englishman we can think of who might possibly have filled all these posts with credit is Prof. Maitland's friend "the Rev. Prof. Dr. Sir Thomas Smith, Knt., M.P., Dean of Carlisle, Provost of Eton, Ambassador to the Court of France, and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth"; and even Smith might have been overparted with them all at once.

Most readers will probably turn first to the essays we have named first: 'Obedience' and 'Sovereignty.' These, though in a sense the most abstract, really touch most closely on questions which are matters of everyday discussion. As Mr. Bryce says, all the controversies that have been waged regarding the abstract nature of sovereignty (except perhaps by German philosophers) "have been at bottom political rather than philosophical, each theory having been prompted by the wish to get a speculative basis for a practical propaganda." Not that this always mends matters:—

"That each party should have a plausible legal case makes the risk of conflict greater, because men think themselves justified in resorting to force to defend their legal case, whereas if they left law out of the matter, they might be more willing to consider their chances of practical success, and therefore more ready to accept a compromise. What is deemed a good case *de jure* has sometimes proved a temptation to a weak state to resist when it had better have agreed with its adversary, or a temptation to a strong state to abuse its strength, whether by resorting to force when it ought to have accepted arbitration, or by expending on the annihilation of its opponent an amount of blood and wealth out of all proportion to the issues involved."

In the same essay there is an interesting little discussion of a question on which many people's ideas seem to want clearing, that of the moral standard by which the acts of the sovereign are to be judged. We hope it is true that "few will now dispute that" this is the same substantially for the sovereign as for the individual. It is also possible that a verbal assent will be given by most to the statement of the exception to the general rule:—

"While the individual ought often to be not merely just but also generous, since it is only his own resources which generosity will impair, it is suggested that the Sovereign has no right to be generous out of the resources of the community for which he is only a trustee. Similarly, while the good man may risk his own life to save the lives of others, the ruler must not risk the life of the community, because he has not been entrusted with any such power."

The suggested reply, that the sovereign may, upon the assumption that the community will desire its powers to be exercised for the good of its members and of the world, "do everything which a high-minded community would do were it consulted," seems to open up possibilities of debate as to the "high-mindedness" of any given course of action, and thus to afford little help as a guide to conduct. But the general question is, perhaps, more practical than Mr. Bryce seems to allow, so long as it is possible for a ministry, or even its individual members, to be denounced as stingy or cowardly for caution in dealing with the money and lives of other people.

As to obedience, or compliance with an existing but not ideal state of things, Mr. Bryce holds the motives for it to be the

following, stated in order of importance: indolence, deference, sympathy, fear, reason. There is no doubt a little overlapping among these, the first three especially being, as is pointed out, possibly only forms of the universal disposition to imitate. But few, we think, will hesitate to accept them as *vera causa*, or question that "in five persons out of six the instinct to say Yes is stronger than the instinct to say No." A fine illustration, one of many such in these volumes, is given:—

"In tropical Africa the country is covered by a network of narrow footpaths, made by the natives. These paths seldom run straight, and their flexuosities witness to small obstacles; here a stone and there a shrub, which the feet of those who first marked them avoided. To-day one may perceive no obstacle. The prairie which the path crosses may be smooth and open, yet every traveller follows the windings, because it is less trouble to keep one's feet in the path already marked than it is to take a more direct route for oneself. The latter process requires thought and attention; the former does not."

To speak at any length about the more strictly legal essays, or those dealing with particular constitutions, would require too much of our space. The former especially afford much food for thought on every page, and will perform for many readers that most useful office of making them see what has been all their lives, so to say, before their eyes. To take an instance almost at random, how many fluent writers on foreign politics, we wonder, have ever realized that

"both Germany and France stand contrasted with England as well as with Rome, in the fact that neither country ever had a true central legislature or central system of law courts comparable with the Parliament and King's Courts of England,"

or have considered how divergently this difference must have modified English and continental notions on politics and law?

We should like to quote, but cannot now do more than refer to, a remarkable passage in which Mr. Bryce, in discussing the different degrees of obstacle to fusion offered by religion in the Roman and British Empires respectively, points out the important consequences that may be expected to ensue in the event (which he evidently does not think so impossible as some superior persons would have one believe) of a more rapid spread of Christianity in India, especially among the upper and middle classes.

A characteristic and pleasant feature of the whole book is its thorough urbanity, and, doubtless closely connected with this, the courageous and confident spirit in which Mr. Bryce in his forecasts of the future relies on the permanence of the genius of England and the character of Englishmen. He knows nothing of "the infirmities of our Constitution in its decay"; nor is the mass of his fellow-countrymen for him *fax Romuli*. Though, as all the world knows, he is an active politician, he does not write with one eye ever fixed on his own party, nor take advantage of the many opportunities which his subject must have afforded to give a "quiet dig" to the other side. His history has taught him "how seldom great constitutional changes have been followed by the results prophesied at the time," and that

principles outlive methods; οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε καὶ θές—a thought not without its consolations *patriai tempore iniquo*.

The majority of the essays are now published for the first time, having originally been delivered in the form of professorial lectures. Mr. Bryce's inaugural and valedictory lectures are given as a sort of appendix. The index is somewhat meagre; but a convenient device is the insertion in each volume of the complete table of contents to both.

The Autobiography of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., of Aliwal, G.C.B.
Edited by G. C. Moore Smith, M.A.
2 vols. (Murray.)

SIR HARRY SMITH'S career extended from 1805 to 1859, a long and eventful time, during which he served in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Few can boast of campaigning so general, wide-spread over four continents, with results as honourable to himself as they were advantageous to his country. His story, interspersed with romance, cannot fail to be interesting, and gratitude is due to him for recording it, to Mr. Moore Smith for editing it, and to Mr. Murray for its publication. Its solid historical value, however, is less than its fascination, for the autobiography was written long after the events described, when the writer had the works of other men to consult, and we are not told from what original diaries or documents written at the time it was prepared. Memory is proverbially treacherous, and it is generally safe to assume that the more certain a man is of what took place in his presence thirty, forty, or more years ago, the more likely he is to be wrong. This is of general application, and does not refer specially to Sir Harry Smith's work, of which, writing to his sister in 1844, he states that he is busy preparing "some memoirs of my life and Juana's and my adventures—all from memory." And again:—

"Well, I have finished the anecdotes of a very long military career from my entrance into the army in 1805 to the end of the campaign of Gwalior. It is a voluminous tale, containing upwards of six hundred pages of foolscap, written all over without margin in my beautiful autograph as closely as this paper, but I fear ten times as illegible.....Harry Lorrequer would make a good story of it. You may ask him if you like, and let me know what he says of it.....It is a book that would take wonderfully."

It deserves to do so, and is placed before the public in an attractive form; legible type, good illustrations, appropriate binding, combined with lightness in the hand, add materially to its value.

Henry George Wakelyn Smith, son of John Smith, of Whittlesey, near Peterborough, a sporting surgeon, was born in 1787, one of a family of fourteen children. When sixteen years old he joined a troop of yeomanry cavalry, and soon had to do with the custody of 15,000 French prisoners, from one of whom his youthful appearance elicited the recommendation, "I say, leetel fellow, go home with your mamma; you must eat more pudding." His smartness, however, attracted the general's attention, and in consequence he was gazetted to the "95th Regiment Riflemen," and joined in August, 1805.

In the first half of his career he had a run of great luck, though he began in Buenos Ayres in operations which were far from creditable to our arms. Home again in 1807, he was within two months sent as adjutant to three companies of the 95th, part of a force destined for Sweden, but never landed, and he went to Portugal with the army of Sir John Moore. He shared its glory, disgrace, victory, and misfortune, and refers to Napier for the story; he came home in January, 1809, and was off again in May to join the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley. Smith had the good fortune to serve under the "Fiery Craufurd" in the celebrated Light Division, a fact of which he was immensely proud all his life. They reached Talavera, where the French were convinced that their title to be called the first military nation was not unsuccessfully disputed the morning after the battle. Henceforward he was constantly engaged; he was wounded at the battle of the Coa, and at Fuentes d'Oñoro he saw

"the 79th Regiment, in an attack on the head of a French column coming up the road, bayonet eight or nine French officers and upwards of 100 men, the only real bayonet conflict I ever witnessed."

The storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where Craufurd was killed, followed, and then in turn came Badajoz, of which Smith writes:

"There is no battle, day or night, I would not willingly react except this. The murder of our gallant officers and soldiers is not to be believed.....It was appalling."

The storm was followed by scenes of horror, from which emerged the girl Juana Maria de los Dolores, according to John Kincaid, "a being more transcendently lovely" and more amiable than he had ever seen:—

"Fourteen summers had not yet passed over her youthful countenance, which was of a delicate freshness—more English than Spanish; her face, though not perhaps rigidly beautiful, was nevertheless so remarkably handsome, and so irresistibly attractive, surmounting a figure cast in nature's fairest mould, that to look at her was to love her; and I did love her, but I never told my love, and in the meantime another and more impudent fellow stepped in and won her!"

The fortunate man was Harry Smith, and throughout the rest of the campaign she accompanied him as his wife and shared his dangers: an addition to a subaltern's baggage not contemplated in army regulations.

In reading these memoirs one cannot fail to be struck with the generally excellent feeling between the French and English when not actually engaged; though by no means confined exclusively to the officers, yet it probably originated with them, and was the result of the majority being gentlemen by birth on both sides. Circumstances are now greatly changed, specially in foreign armies in which conscription and rising from the ranks prevail, and the range of modern rifles has its influence, too, generally preventing such close quarters as the following passage indicates:—

"Upon the 11th [Dec.] we had some partial skirmishing. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade struck their tents for the purpose of moving their ground. The enemy were most alarmed, and took up their ground to receive us. That night, when our armies were dismissed, rations were served out. In my life I never heard such

a row as among the French when preparing to cook. I was posting the night's sentries, when I saw a French officer doing the same. I went towards him, and we civilly greeted each other. I said I wished to speak to him. He came up with the greatest confidence and good humour. I showed him my vidette, and then remarked that his was too far in advance and might create an alarm at night when relieving. He said he did not see that, but to please me, if I would point out where I wished he should be, he would immediately move him—which he did. He presented his little flask of excellent French brandy, of which I took a sup, and we parted in perfect amity."

On another occasion he records with some indignation:—

"In the afternoon I was posting a picquet, and in riding forward no nearer than usual to a French sentry, the fellow most deliberately fired at me. I took off my cocked hat and made him a low bow. The fellow, in place of reloading his musket, presented arms to me, evidently ashamed of what he had done."

Smith has much to say on all manner of topics. When starting for America unaccompanied by his wife he was so absent-minded that when the Admiral (whom he calls Malcolm, it should perhaps be Malcombe) asked him to have a glass of grog, he seized a bottle, half filled a tumbler, and added some water. "Well done!" says the Admiral; "I have been at sea, man and boy, these forty years, but d— me if I ever saw a stiffer glass of grog than that in my life." And he moralizes on the discipline of the navy and their respect for rank, which are a bright example to the more familiar habits of our army. He has some remarks on night marches, which are so sensible and so applicable to affairs now in South Africa that they must be quoted:—

"I recommend every officer in command to avoid a night march as he would the devil, unless on a good road, and even thus every precaution must be taken by all staff officers to keep up the communications, or regularity cannot be ensured. I have seen many night marches, but I never yet saw time gained, or anything, beyond the evil of fatiguing your men and defeating your own object."

Smith was at Waterloo, Mrs. Smith not being far off, and he remained as Town Major of Cambray with the army of occupation. He returned to England in 1818.

Passing over his services in Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and elsewhere, we find him at the Cape and in South Africa from 1829 to 1834, where his administration seems to have been on the whole good, though he complains, with reason, of having been

"shamefully abandoned by the Minister of the Colonies [Lord Glenelg], whose duty it was in such assaults honestly to have supported and sustained me against the misled voice of the public, and not to have sacrificed me at the shrine of cringing party spirit when I had so faithfully, so zealously, and so energetically saved for him the colony of the Cape."

From Africa he went to Calcutta, and his career was crowned in India. His remarks and notes about places and persons, policy and the conduct of war, are all worth reading, and fairly sound as far as his information went. He was disappointed in not getting the command given either to Elphinstone or Pollock—it is not clear which, though probably the latter—and so far as can be judged he would in some respects have been a better selection. But

his chance came afterwards, when the first Sikh war broke out. He was present under Sir Hugh Gough at Mudki and Ferozshah, where his movements are wrapped in considerable obscurity. Being detached, however, to relieve Ludhiana, he fell in with Ranjur Singh's army, and at Aliwal, on January 28th, 1846, obtained a signal victory, of which Thackeray wrote:—

"Let those civilians who sneer at the acquisitions of the army read Sir Harry Smith's account of the Battle of Aliwal. A noble deed was never told in nobler language."

The Duke of Wellington said in the House of Lords:—

"I have read the account of many a battle, but I never read the account of one in which more ability, energy, and experience have been manifested than in this. I know of no one in which an officer ever showed himself more capable than this officer has in commanding troops in the field."

For these services he was made a baronet, and here in 1846 his autobiography ends. The rest of the story of his life is well told by Mr. Moore Smith, but the events recorded are of minor interest. He had what proved a misfortune in being again sent to South Africa. The situation was far more difficult than when he was formerly there, chiefly owing to the growing estrangement of the Boers, fomented by the incapacity of the Colonial Office. His administration was undoubtedly open to censure, but was wisdom itself compared with the proceedings of the Government which recalled him and sent General Cathcart to fill the place.

Sir Harry died on October 12th, 1860, and was buried at his native place, Whittlesey. Lady Smith survived till 1872. In his own words, he was a working man who put his heart into his work, the story of which is most attractive reading.

Finland as It Is. By Harry de Windt. (Murray.)

MR. DE WINDT describes Finland rather as it was under the free *régime* of Alexander's constitution than as it is; for that constitution is now abolished. The very binding of this volume will probably prevent its circulation in Finland, for it bears the Finnish arms in red and gold upon its blue cover, and even postcards bearing these arms are now forbidden for circulation in Finland, so that the reader who would follow in the author's footsteps in Finland must go warily, and see that his passport is *en règle*. But the English traveller will find a warm welcome, as did the author, from the hospitable and cultured Finns. Yet in spite of this assurance, we should hardly like to induce the "most delicate invalid" to attempt the railway journey from the north of the Gulf of Bothnia to Stockholm, as does Mr. de Windt in his preface. Trains are stranded for the night in these regions, and sleeping quarters are scarce. But to the man or woman in robust health a run through Finland is full of charm, and the charms of the excellent hotels and refined society indeed in this volume are by no means exaggerated—in fact, are underrated, as in regard to Helsingfors no mention is made of the fact that in the bedrooms in the hotels, on a well-appointed

writing-table, lies the ear and mouth telephone, so that one can chat with one's friends as though in their houses, and arrange a day's sport or business, say, whilst dressing, or call up a town in the Arctic circle.

Mr. de Windt is right when he says that Finland and Russia are different worlds, but he somewhat overdraws the dulness of Petersburg, probably as a foil to his bright, cheery descriptions of Finnish life, and his statement that the Russian tongue is now only taught in Finland as a matter of form is scarcely correct to-day, when it is impossible for advancement to come to a Finn save through Russian. One other statement that is made in this volume on p. 83 must be criticized: "Take for instance Poland, where the national language has become practically obsolete." If Mr. de Windt had assisted at private *fiétes* in Russian Poland lately amidst his wide travels, or had journeyed through Galicia, visiting the theatres there, he would have found Polish very much alive as a spoken and printed tongue. And surely the sentence "Centuries of servility had rendered the Finn too submissive to rebel" implies a falsehood. The Finn is the very opposite to "servile." He is free, outspoken, and manly, and even frightened Mr. de Windt himself, as described on more than one page of this volume, by his frank denunciation of Russia's late arbitrary action. But if the author is sometimes a little extravagant in his statements on political questions, he has sent forth a most interesting book on a country that the English traveller and sportsman know but too slightly. His description of the charming capital of Helsingfors is pleasantly written and very true. "A slumless city" is a curiously true description of this bright, well-ordered town; and the word upon the culture of the women and their aptitude for business, combined with a homely domestication, is by no means exaggerated. And it is not only the tourist and sportsman, for whom this book is especially written, who will find pleasure here, but also the historian and archaeologist, the historical and ethnological museums being of decided interest. The yachtsman also will find the Finlander enthusiastic about schooners, and many a Finn gets his boat built in England. The rocky amphitheatre that forms the entrance to Hango is rendered more picturesque at sundown by the dotted white-sailed boats contrasting with the intense hues of the setting sun, all reflected in the still waters encircled by rock and islet; the latter little gems of foreground scenery of birch and pine.

There is a vivid and useful account of the various branches of industry carried on in Finland, such as the increasing development of butter manufacture and the paper mills, and the encouragement of these trades by the Finnish Government—for example, their carriage of dairy produce on the State railways at nominal rates. The cost of freight to England is low, and so, as Mr. de Windt explains, we eat a quantity of Finn butter in England, though we call it Danish. The dairy of the author's host at Tammerfors had "a flooring and walls of blue and white Minton tiles, with stained glass windows"; and ice-breakers now

enable the Finnish steamers to run through-out the winter from Hango in order to continue the export trade. The fact that, as at Vasa, a Russian church is generally to be seen, although there are but few of the Orthodox faith to attend it, is frequently mentioned, but that this is the stepping-stone to enforcing the Russo-Greek religion is not suggested; the stoutly Protestant Finn, however, resents fiercely this planting of the Greek churches amidst a Lutheran population, and a Greek priest gets more scowls than smiles as he passes through a town. The eulogies bestowed upon Finn steamers, and upon the hotels even in remote towns, as we consider them, are well deserved. Scrupulous cleanliness and good cooking, with, of course, some dishes that are strange to English ideas, Mr. de Windt found to be the rule, apparently to his surprise, and when he reached Uleaborg, at the extreme north of the Bothnian Gulf, the "splendour" of the hotels and the "gorgeous restaurants" astonished him; but between there and Tornea he was to experience his only bit of roughing it upon his whole journey through Finland. He posted this "nearly a hundred English miles" in a "karra" or two-wheeled gig, and had some amusing if rough experiences *en route*; but even here, after the railway and steamboat connexions were left, he still generally found hospitable treatment in homely quarters, and his friends from the larger towns rang him up to have a chat with him; and out of six post-houses he can recommend four as good.

The book concludes with some hints to sportsmen and to travellers. Fishermen especially will be longing to pack up and be off to Finland, for the account of the "catches" is not overdrawn. Five alternative tours of from four to fifteen days in Finland are suggested, with approximate cost, and the expenses strike one who knows the country as rather over than under estimated. Alternative routes for reaching Finland are also included; but one route is not given, and that the most luxurious, and for Mr. de Windt's "delicate invalid" the least fatiguing if the sea is not an objection: that is by American liner, Norddeutscher or Hamburg-American, from England to Hamburg or Bremen, and thence by rail to Lubeck or another Baltic port, and on by steamer *via* Stettin or Stockholm to Helsingfors or Abo. Excellent berths are to be had on all the Baltic steamers, and by this route one arrives in Finland from England with only about two hours' railway travelling and the ocean is traversed on a mighty liner. All the other routes are well worked out by Mr. de Windt, and the Finland boats direct from Hull are, as he states, good and comfortable. A short but useful vocabulary, a list of hotels, and a map on a small scale add to the utility of the book, whilst the illustrations give a very good idea of the cities and villages described, and add pleasure to the reading of what is in fact a useful and also a most pleasantly written volume, worthily adding to our knowledge of a most interesting country and a people whose hearty hospitality makes a sojourn amongst them a time to be pleasantly remembered. Would that one could feel that Mr. de Windt's words at the end of his eleventh chapter

might be realized! "There is little doubt that in another fifty years Finland is destined to take her place as one of the most thriving and prosperous countries in the world." The decrees of Russia in 1901 seem to deal a death-blow to that prosperous advancement.

L'Affaire du Collier d'après de Nouveaux Documents. Par Frantz Funck-Brentano. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

The Diamond Necklace. Authorized Translation by H. Sutherland Edwards. (Macqueen.)

HISTORY from time to time affords an illuminating insight into the exhaustless ingenuity of rascaldom. The story of the necklace, familiar to playgoers as presented by Mrs. Langtry and to most readers in the pages of Carlyle or Dumas, was certainly as wonderful and as important in its results as any modern affair. For, as M. Funck-Brentano points out, the blot it cast on the fair name of Marie Antoinette was one of the causes which hurried on the Revolution and helped to determine the queen's tragic part therein. The intrigue is so full of interest that it would bear telling a hundred times over, and high praise must be awarded to the industry and care which M. Funck-Brentano has bestowed on the mass of materials before him, as also on the lucidity and neatness of arrangement with which he has presented the case as it appears to him. We say "as it appears to him," for we are not sure that all his judgments will be accepted as conclusive. For instance, while the poor Cardinal de Rohan was undoubtedly much maligned, and, in regard to this particular affair, wholly wronged, it does not sufficiently appear whether or no M. Funck-Brentano acquits him of that course of life which led Carlyle to dub him a "mud-volcano," or whether he thinks that the "gallantries" attributed to him were a disgrace to a prince of the Church. The cardinal's extreme credulity, on which the whole plot turns, is admitted; but this seems to be regarded as a very venial offence, a view we venture to question. For a highly born and placed ecclesiastic in the age of enlightenment *par excellence* to have been completely duped by the mummeries of Cagliostro was more than a mistake, and to a certain extent justifies, as it undoubtedly explains, the bitterness of anti-clericalism in France. What but evil could the ordinary man expect of the Church if its highest officials were incapable of resisting the blandishments of such mountebanks as that king of quacks? Nor can we wholly agree with M. Funck-Brentano's views as to the part of Marie Antoinette in the story. That in this matter there is no ground for the grave personal accusations so lavishly levelled at her may be true enough; but the facts as they stand afford strong evidence of the unfitness of the unfortunate "Austrian" for high political position. To begin with, she allowed herself to be prejudiced against the cardinal by her mother's influence, and appears to have never thought that justice required the smallest attempt to investigate the truth of the allegations on the strength of which she influenced her husband. Then when the

affair of the necklace came up, she was unwilling to permit the cardinal an opportunity of speaking in his own behalf before proceeding to ulterior measures. The improbability of his committing such a robbery was extreme to begin with, and, coupled with his own assertions that he was the victim of a trick, should have carried conviction to any fair-minded judge. There is no excuse in such a case for disbelieving the statements of any man not known to be a liar or a knave. But this is not all. The queen not merely gave no credence to the perfectly true statement of the cardinal, she was even infuriated when it was demonstrated to be true. Instead of loading with favours an unfortunate man proved to be the victim of the most cunning of criminals, and rejoicing at the knowledge that one of the highest nobles in France was not a common swindler, the queen treated the acquittal as a personal insult, and induced the king to demand the cardinal's immediate removal from all dignities and posts of trust of which it was possible to deprive him.

But it is difficult to be fair, and M. Funck-Brentano's views may commend themselves to many. The appalling close of the life of Marie Antoinette, the worse than criminal indignity with which she was treated, were doubtless partly due to the hideous calumnies heaped upon her by the scurrilous pamphleteers who swooped upon the garbage provided by the "Countess" de Lamotte. The knowledge of the falsity of these charges makes the author naturally indignant, and, as we think, causes him to underestimate, though he does not ignore, the gravity of the errors made by the queen. For the rest, we have nothing but praise for the book. The central figure of Jeanne de Valois is one of the most interesting psychological studies in a domain particularly rich in them. Astute criminality is always worth study. And no one knows better than M. Funck-Brentano the labyrinth of strange crimes which the history of France affords. Lamotte is even more interesting than Brinvilliers. As Carlyle admits, her cunning fell little short of genius. And the extraordinary involutions in which she revelled, and by means of which she endeavoured to cover her retreat, together with her amazing prodigality and *sang-froid*, show something of that quest of iniquity as an art which we are accustomed to associate with certain phases of Italian history. As the author points out, it was little less than a miracle that she was not finally successful, for she never reckoned on the possibility of the capture of the "Baroness" d'Oliva and Rétaux de Villette. Indeed, were it otherwise, the prospect for society would be appalling. If the Countess de Lamotte were a type of the criminals who fail, what must be the subtlety of those who succeed, and who is to be safe? But it is not so. Though unsuccessful she was so merely by accident, and, like Becky Sharp, to whom she has a certain resemblance, is to be regarded not as more foolish than the average criminal, but merely as less fortunate. She really deserved to succeed, and no less did Louis de Rohan's credulity invite the ruin which he all but encountered. But we must not attempt to tell the story again. The book should have a wide circulation. As a sensational piece

of history it is unrivalled and should attract the general reader. As a piece of accurate historical work on one of the most significant episodes that heralded the "deluge," it should be welcome to students.

The translation is, on the whole, excellent, although there are some errors which might easily have been avoided, particularly the rendering of "faute" by *fault*. The book is well got up and printed, and all the original plates, which are a feature of the French book, are reproduced.

Correspondance de Sigismond Krasinski et de Henry Reeve. Préface de M. Joseph Kallenbach. 2 vols. (Paris, Delagrave.)

READERS of the Memoirs of Henry Reeve will remember how, during his youthful residence at Geneva, he contracted a boyish friendship with a young Pole, Sigismond Krasinski, who, later, accompanied him in a tour through the north of Italy, as far as Venice and back, through Tyrol, to Innsbruck. There they separated in June, 1832, and each went his own way—to Munich or Vienna—never to meet again, though the correspondence, which had begun in 1830, was continued for five years longer. Sixty years afterwards—the story is told by Prof. Kallenbach, presumably from the lips of the survivor of the persons named :—

"One day in August, 1892, at Foxholes, a charming residence facing the Isle of Wight, and a favourite with Reeve in his retirement, a visitor was announced. There came in a young man, thin, tall, with black eyes, who seemed to remind him of some one—he couldn't say who. And as he was puzzling his brain, the visitor named himself. Henry Reeve had before him the grandson of Sigismond Krasinski. What must have been the feelings of the octogenarian at the sight of this youth, who seemed to bring the salute of his departed friend from the shores of Lake Lemán. A vanished world—the heroic age—youthful recollections crowded to his memory after sixty years. And he spoke to the grandson of the grandfather, of that Sigismond Krasinski who is the glory of his nation. He spoke of the good old time, of the dreams they had shared, of their friendship, and seeking to refresh his memory, he looked out a bundle of papers yellowed by the passing of sixty years—their long correspondence and the juvenile articles of the 'Anonymous Poet'; and these manuscripts, which he had so carefully kept for more than half a century, he placed in the hands of his young guest."

It is this correspondence—extending from 1830, when Reeve was in his seventeenth year, a student at Geneva, to 1837, after he had been appointed Clerk of Appeals—that is now published, edited by Dr. Kallenbach, with an interesting memoir of Krasinski—so far, at least, as relates to his friendship for Reeve. Much of it is, of course, very boyish. The lads tell their little adventures; they are, or fancy themselves, very much in love with charming English or Swiss girls, and when the loved ones leave Geneva, or marry, they bewail—Krasinski especially—the death of their happiness in the manner which Byron rendered fashionable in the second quarter of last century. As the young lady in Bon Gaultier's ballad says: "Who—that is, who that can remember fifty or sixty years ago—hasn't done the same?" But mingled with this, the reading of which, if it has no

higher interest, makes one feel young again for the moment, is much which seems to tell of the future before these two boys—for they were little more when they prattled to each other of their favourite poets, of their hopes and ambitions. They were both at the poetic age; both felt that they were equal to something—what, they knew not; and both were groping for the poetic ideal. Many fragments of verse by Reeve are preserved in these letters; among others, samples of a poem to be called 'The Wanderer,' which happily, we may be permitted to say, was not published, and is no longer extant. In connexion with this, however, Reeve relates an experience which from him, the *arbitrator literarum* that was to be, is distinctly funny, though serious enough to him at the time. He had taken 'The Wanderer' to a publisher, and called on him for his verdict. He describes the interview :—

"He expressed the greatest admiration for my poem: but—whether it was reform, or the cholera, or the indifference of the public, their carelessness about literature, or a thousand other things—he could not venture on the publication. However, if I was willing to bear half the expense, he would risk the other half. So you see I must marry this bookselling fellow (*cet animal de librairie*) if he is to produce a child for me; and my dowry must be some 600 or 700 francs. I could find the money easily enough, but I must first count whether the glory and reputation I should acquire are worth such a sum."

To this Krasinski, full of admiration for and sympathy with his friend, as well as of the traditional hatred of a poet for a publisher, replied :—

"It is quite clear that your man, clever as he may be about printing and binding, doesn't understand anything about 'The Wanderer' or poetry, in which, indeed, he resembles all other booksellers. So he has given you just the sort of answer you might expect—one worthy of a broker, or shopkeeper. How could you look for anything else?.....He may be a great scholar; know the first books printed in England, in Scotland, or in Ireland; can discourse most learnedly on the MSS. of Alfred the Great and St. Cuthbert's copy of the Psalms; but I'll be damned if he has the smallest idea of what constitutes poetry."

Then he goes on :—

"Tell me, Henry, have you in your careless and dreamy soul, which I long to see awake and energetic, a living and supreme belief in yourself; a glowing belief that you are a poet; a feeling of warm gratitude towards God that, in a time of chaos and disorder, he has appointed you to the lofty and inspired mission of being a poet? Do you believe that God has given you a lyre, and predestined you to sit on the brow of the precipice which separates the past from the future? to sing the sublime ideas of the days which are no more, and to mingle with these the presentiments and prophecies of those yet to come?.....And now, since you ask me, I will give you a last piece of advice. Read again 'The Wanderer' carefully. Add to it, add. Awaken, if you love me; for who will be injured by an attack on your glory if not I and you? Read Ballanche, read Michelet.....you will gain a whole world of ideas; throw these into your poetic mill, make of them a tail to your Wanderer, as bright as a comet's, and then, with confidence and energy, have it printed.....Have it printed, I say, and fear nothing, for if you have faith you shall have glory."

Reeve does not seem to have answered the questions or to have had the necessary

amount of faith to print 'The Wanderer.' It was not by the path of poetry that he was to rise to distinction. From Krasinski, who was so to rise, and who, as a youth, showed much of the fire and passion of the poet, these volumes contain nothing in verse; but his language, sometimes in English, more often in French, when he writes of the sufferings of his country, seems to show the coming of the divine afflatus. The most striking passages are in French; but here is one in English which is worth transcribing, though, to an English-trained ear, the language may well sound exaggerated, if not bombastic. It was written from Rome on December 22nd, 1830, just after he had the news of the outbreak of the insurrection in Warsaw :—

"Shall we die, or shall we rise from the number of dead nations rolling into the grave of Time, with their faults and errors for an epitaph? Allah is great. No human strength or aid can help us in this desperate cause; but the same God who has said: 'Let there be light,' and light appeared, may now say: 'Let Poland be,' and Poland will grow gigantic and free.....Pardon me, I write in such a miserable manner in English, but I am now troubled and agitated with fever in brain and body, and I prefer to write in English rather than in French.I am in a strange and difficult position..... It always seems to me that a fatal destiny hangs over my head as the sword of Damocles.....All is torture and pain for me. I love a woman: she is not for me. I love my country: it casts me aside. I love glory; and glory is dim and dark. Nothing to hope for on earth is left to me, God alone is my refuge.....I was born to defend my country, for I love it with the impassioned love of the patriot, and my breast burns when I hear its name. I was born for love—you know how I have loved. I was born for glory; for my blood is like a torrent of lava and my heart has never beaten with fear; ah! never, save when it felt the approach of a superior order of beings. Men have never made terror enter my soul, and the roar of cannon in war has always been a music to my ear. Henry, what a despair must be mine when I see my career prematurely ended, my hand restrained from the sword, and my name dishonoured and insulted everywhere, except in my presence, for they know well that my wrath is not to be laughed at."

To this Reeve, aged seventeen and four months, replied, writing as usual in French, but presently breaking out into English :—

"From day to day the political horizon darkens, but Poland no longer needs the light of the sun. Her blades must be brandished and lances raised by the glimmer of the meteor-light of war. I have letters from France and from England, and I know that an European war is inevitable. If so, Poland is saved."

Then, returning to French, he went on :—

"But for you, my dear friend, do not forget that you too have a future. That is the stamp of humanity. Man casts away the present as if it was an old coat. His fears, his hopes, his fancies even, turn to the future. The future is waiting for you, as for every one of us; but do not meet it with your eyes shut. If you are to pass into the arms of your Creator, do so like a sane man. You have need of strength and firmness. You will have them if you strive with yourself, and restrain your unbridled enthusiasm.....Do not think that there is no course between men's scorn and servility. There is one, and by it you ought to regulate yourself. You will find it by acting independently—forgetting other men. Human nature will be your conscience."

All this, after allowance for the difference between French and English and between 1830 and 1902, is essentially what a healthy English boy would now write in similar circumstances. But the correspondence as a whole is full of interest, not so much for its own matter as for the indications of the early character and mental development of two remarkable men.

NEW NOVELS.

Kitty Fairhall. By John Halsham. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

MR. HALSHAM understands the Sussex country-folk about whom he writes, and finds it easy to make their simple annals interesting. The central figure is a village maiden, whom the death of her uncle compels to seek such service as the failing strength of an old wood-dealer may require, or the kindness of friends and relatives can suggest. Kitty is saved from being commonplace by her grand passion for the shifty gamekeeper, who submits to her spell when they are thrown together only less easily than he forgets it when they are parted. She is ultimately won by her silent worshipper, the playfellow of her childhood, and the pair are left living happily on the land and eighteen shillings a week. The subsidiary characters are all cleverly drawn. The classical allusions of the vicar of Ashfield and his brother-clergyman pleasantly relieve the rustic narrative. Mr. Halsham's English is free from the mannerisms and evidences of haste usual nowadays; but the excessive length of the descriptions somewhat impedes the progress of the story.

God save the King. By Ronald Macdonald. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THIS tale of the Civil Wars and Restoration is of the biographical order, the public history of the time, though followed with all necessary fidelity, being subordinate to the domestic interest of the fortunes of the Ashcroft family. The mould in which it is cast challenges comparison with Mr. Weyman's work, and is so far not original; but it may be fairly said that the author is an apt student of that manner, and that both in variety and vivacity of incident, and in a judicious endeavour to suggest a seventeenth-century environment, his achievement is not inconsiderable. The hero is, of course, a man of action, and the strange circumstances of his birth and boyhood lead him to an unusually premature development. For his father is a gentle, retiring scholar, unqualified, though a staunch Royalist, to play an active part in so stern a time; while his mother, of a masculine and revengeful temperament, throws herself into the schemes of the opposite party, mainly to wreak vengeance for an ancient grudge she bears for womanly pride wounded in the most vital place by her husband's elder brother, to whom she was first affianced. This lady is the evil genius of the story, drawn with much force, but we think with too coarse a brush. The heroine, on the other hand, is a true Englishwoman of the brave and candid type of which there were many on both sides in that stimulating period of our history. Of alarms and excursions, in

which the hero's friend and tutor, the wonderful one-legged Cavalier, is a conspicuous figure, there is a liberal measure; and the last terrible scene, in which the returned Charles II. bears a part for which history does not prepare us, should satisfy the greediest appetite for carnage.

A Daughter of England. By May Crommelin. (Long.)

VARIETY and vivacity of characterization, exhibited in the consistency of each interlocutor (where are many) from his or her own point of view, go far to the making of a novel. The group of four who constitute the odd family party in the picturesque old country house in Kent are in this respect full of promise, and the results are not, on the whole, disappointing. The heroine's two lovers are well contrasted, and there is a fine old sea-dog included. For incident we are transported to Jamaica, where complications in family business involve references to the early days of the settlement; and here, too, the author shows no lack of descriptive power.

Fallen from Favour. By Jean Middlemass. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THIS is the tale of a pretty governess and a noble lord. The latter being an honest fellow, no obstacles exist to their union, except the opposition of the lord's highly conventional mother and Irene's strong resolve to keep the promise pledged to that lady. The story is not made more convincing by the opportune discovery of a casket which contains evidence that the fair governess herself is a person of quality. The plot does not rise above the commonplace. The character which shows the most vitality is that of a benevolent old schoolmistress; and blind old Lady Hastings of the Moat, Irene's late-discovered grandmother, is a picturesque figure. But the style is sadly slipshod and the punctuation very careless.

A Parfit Gentil Knight. By Charlton Andrews. (Chicago, McClurg & Co.)

THE opening sentences of this romance took us back in memory to that favourite of boyhood, G. P. R. James; but the present writer is not so consistent a narrator, even in his mannerisms. The historical framework is good enough, so far as it goes, and there is plenty of incident; but the characterization is far from profound, and the dialogue sometimes surprisingly modern. The period is the time of the French religious wars: Charles IX., his brother Henry of Anjou, Henry of Guise, Catherine de Médicis, and Marguerite de Valois play leading parts; Ambroise Paré gives surgical assistance, and Walter Raleigh fights at Jarnac as a volunteer; while the massacre of St. Bartholomew closes the book with the death of the hero after a sufficient amount of slaughter has been provided for the expectant reader. The Comte de Chabanes, who gives the volume its Chaucerian title, is a very Bayard, who takes care of Madame de Montpensier while his friend her husband is at the wars, and, though in love with her himself, not only guards her against the designs of Anjou and Guise, but also saves Montpensier's life. The lady strikes us as

scarcely worthy of so much devotion, and we seem to scent the new woman in her attitude towards Guise and her husband.

TWO BOOKS ON EVOLUTION.

The Limits of Evolution, and other Essays. By G. H. Howison. (Macmillan & Co.)—Philosophy in America has undergone development along certain definite lines. In Europe the consideration of the ultimate problems of metaphysics has largely been abandoned. Wearied of the construction of systems which each succeeding generation has destroyed, philosophers are more and more inclining themselves towards specialization, becoming pure logicians, or devoting their energies to the elucidation of some psychological problem or to the history of past philosophies. But in America something of the buoyancy and unlimited hopefulness of the new race has invaded the philosophical schools. Nearly all the writers whose works cross the Atlantic are found at the old ultimate problems with unquenchable energy. Conceptions of being, the nature of the absolute, determinism and free will, the one and the many, form, as it were, the breakfast-table discussions. The problems are attacked in characteristic American style. There is something that strikes the less enterprising reader as quaint in, for example, a symposium conducted by the Central Pacific Railway between Connecticut and California concerning "the Conception of God." But although hitherto the philosophies adopted have been mainly imported from the Old World, one may rejoice in this refusal to acquiesce in uncertainty on fundamental questions, and rest convinced that such pertinacity is certain to produce a native philosophy of its own. Hitherto the imported systems have been mainly monisms traceable to Hegel, accompanied by a vague, mystical fervour and a call to ethical effort. Against such a system, however, one may note now a strongly marked reaction, represented by such a work as this of Prof. Howison. The eager, pushing individuality of the new race, one might have foretold, would be certain to revolt against a philosophy which Prof. Howison frankly brands as "Oriental"—in which the individual sinks back acquiescent into the all. Against this must come a fresh assertion of a pluralism—the alert confidence of the self in its own indubitable existence—a theory which Prof. James has made famous, and which in this book is re-echoed from the other side of the continent.

To Prof. Howison all monistic systems are in the last resort "atheisms." The naturalistic monism of Mr. Herbert Spencer and the transcendental monism of such a writer as Prof. Royce he assails with equal fervour. He regrets that "many of the official teachers of Christianity not only dally with the new views, but openly embrace them." To him they are irreconcilable not only with Christianity, but even with any genuine religion:—

"Were the complete substitution of either for the philosophy underlying the older religion conclusively to take place, we of the Western civilization should literally have entered a new world."

But the older belief is not to surrender without a struggle; and in these essays he deals many shrewd blows against the weaker places of the edifice constructed by his opponents. 'The Limits of Evolution' assails the naturalistic monism: its "inability to cross the breach between the phenomenal and the noumenal"; between the inorganic and the organic; between physiological and logical genesis; to supply any final explanation of the great fact upon which man's upward movement rests. Above all:—

"In conscience and the ideal of righteousness man has that which no cosmic process can possibly account for, but to which rather the cosmic process presents an aspect of unmistakable antagonism."

In 'Modern Science and Pantheism' he turns with equal zest upon the transcendental idealism, attacking with all the fervour of an apostate disciple, his attacks being spiced by the account of his own pilgrimage away from the opinions he assails, and by footnotes explaining the falsity of passages still left in the text, in the manner of the editions of Newman's Anglican works when reissued later in life. Prof. Howison is as vehement in his repudiation of the agnostic philosophy, which "cannot make of life anything but an essential delirium." "The universe," he forcibly states of Lange's system,

"fades into a phantom panorama, in front of which sits man, a forlorn imbecile, mauling over a perhaps behind it, and shaking the flimsy rattle of the 'ideal' in the fatuous persuasion that he is stilling the irrepressible sob in his heart."

Against all these systems Prof. Howison outlines in the most interesting part of his book his own "pluralistic" position. It is a monadology, owing much to Leibnitz; an "eternal republic of souls," each for ever separate, independent, and apart, with God as the Central Monad respecting the freedom of each of the lesser beings: "a God indwelling as the central guiding Light in a realm of self-governing persons who immortally do his will in freely doing their own, and fulfil their own in doing his." God reigns in this republic "not by the exercise of power, but solely by light"; progress results in the perfection of the individual, but never in the merging into the absolute of the independent personality; final cause becomes "the ground and constitutive principle of all existence." It is impossible to criticize a theory barely outlined in a preface to a series of essays avowedly polemical, but one would welcome a clear and definite exposition of Prof. Howison's metaphysical system. For the rest, this volume, though mainly devoted to destructive criticism which has been largely stated by previous thinkers, can be heartily commended as an energetic contribution to popular philosophy. The style is always clear and trenchant; no one could be doubtful of the meaning of a sentence in the book; and the evident fervour and honesty of the conclusions must command respect, even if the positions advocated be regarded as untenable.

Intuitive Suggestion: a New Theory of the Evolution of Mind. By J. W. Thomas. (Longmans & Co.)—To provide a new theory of mental development is not an easy task, and any serious attempt to link together the mental processes of organisms so widely disparate as man and the Amoeba is interesting and worthy of some attention. There is some valuable criticism of "environmentalism," the author being specially concerned to refute such doctrines as that "organisms, instead of being hand-made and purposive, are machine-built machines and operated, when built, by forces outside themselves." But perhaps his own view is in one way not far removed from this, since we are told that "the faculties [of minute organisms] are not the results of acquired instincts by memory experiences, but are suggested to, or rolled into, the organism, through channels of internal correspondences with intelligent Force." The conception of evolution as an adjustment of inner to outer relations is justly criticized, but the part played by variation in evolution seems overlooked. Variation provides the starting-point for new species and varieties, and is not induced from without, but evolved from within, and data seem to be accumulating which will give some probable lines along which biological change is proceeding, even with what seems to be an unchanging environment. We suggest a pursuit of these studies to any one wishing to improve upon current theories of development. The author's theory of "suggestion" is open to the same criticism as bare environmentalism, for you cannot "suggest"

with any hope of success unless the nature thus moved has at least an initial trend along the "suggested" lines. The inorganic world as well as the organic, in the author's view, starts with certainty; sight and hearing and smell are spoken of as *intuitive*. But surely the certainty of instinctive action is much overrated, and Prof. Lloyd Morgan's work should have prevented the persistence of the conception of instinctive infallibility. Then, imposed upon this initial certitude, there arises a development of knowledge by sense. The author has but scant respect for this stage in evolution, for he looks forward to a time when certainty will again be a common possession, not through an improvement in sensory knowledge, but from its decay. "The eye is becoming less perfect as a lens, indicating perhaps that second sight is to be the perception of the future." Telepathy, genius, and special talents are with him "vestigial relics." Much stress is laid upon the law of continuity. Continuity, no doubt, is a great solvent of logical difficulty; but one is apt to weary a little of big generalizations which leap chasms so readily, and, one may add, sometimes so blindly. It is perplexing, after the excellent criticism of impressed forces, to find that "other functions would have been added in the progress of evolution, such as 'gravity,' to keep the masses of matter together, 'cohesion,' to consolidate the molecules and masses, 'temperature' to regulate liquefaction and solidification." We learn, concerning the molecules of gases, that "there are no adaptive movements in organized matter which are more perfect or better suited to an end or purpose." We are tempted to ask, (1) What is that purpose? (2) If it be the life of the molecule, how do these movements subserve that end? It is not realized, we think, that the certitudes and mathematical intuitions said to be exhibited in the inorganic world are largely anthropomorphic products, every scientific discovery being, as Prof. James says somewhere, a spontaneous variation in a human mind. There is an echo of Mr. Herbert Spencer's dictum ('Education') that sensations are our true guides, and this is consistent with the author's view that our elaborately reared edifice of knowledge is unnecessary, if not misleading. But it seems after all that "the lowest animal organism remembers what is food and what is not food," so that learning by experience is present even here. This resigns the case for instinctive certainty, which would be satisfied if each operation were separately perfect, for repetition is not necessarily remembrance. The author claims that the moral sense, which admittedly presents a difficulty in many theories of mental development, becomes upon his theory part of a homogeneous whole. But what must we think of the following?—

"If 'Thou shalt not kill' is exact knowledge revealed to man, and manifest primarily in animal nature as *intuitive knowledge*, then 'Thou shalt not kill' must be as binding upon the Amoeba as upon man. That the Amoeba is not answerable for its actions is at once admitted, but *Nature is responsible*, and either the First Cause has erred in the breaking of laws predetermined and absolute, or else intelligences in the intermediate world are the culprits. Whosoever the responsibility rests, Nature is most cruel and unmoral."

This seems difficult to understand; but perhaps the statement "because organisms without sense function could not acquire knowledge by experience," such knowledge being necessary for responsibility, throws light upon it. But in an earlier chapter we find low organisms learning by experience through memory, and we are, moreover, tempted to ask, What becomes of responsibility when all action once again is certain and intuitive? There is a suspicion of theosophy in such statements as "Abundant evidence exists that there is a realm somewhere within the world of matter, and in

closest touch with it, where all knowledge is stored." "Suggestion," as in Guyau's 'Education and Heredity,' is to play once more the leading part in mental development. Formerly "man desired that animals did not molest him, and they did not molest," and moral perfection is ultimately to be reached by an improvement in, or rather a return to, man's original power of suggestion. But is it not too readily assumed that this influence is likely to be predominantly possessed by the good? Finally, in the political field we are directed to the study of natural history to see how "Nature has afforded us most exact prototypes of intuitive socialism, from which it is not difficult to discover what the human race will be in the coming time," and that, when all knowledge again becomes certain and intuitive, "life will be open and eventually everlasting."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

REGARDED as a contribution to literature, the large, handsome volume (in white and gold, reminiscent of Sir J. B. Maple's racing colours) entitled *The National Sporting Club, Past and Present*, edited by A. F. Bettinson and W. Outram Tristram (Sands & Co.), is naught and ungrammatical. But as an exposition of art, especially of what used to be known as "the noble art" in the days of the happily extinguished "prize ring," it has considerable claims to recognition. It abounds, even to overflow, with excellent illustrations, some of general interest, but the majority portraits appealing almost exclusively to the sympathies of such persons as would be included in the category of "all-round sportsmen," of whom the number, though necessarily limited, is noticeably large, especially if it be considered, as is often the case, to comprise the "s.p. bookmaker" and his confiding victims among the *popellus tunicatus* or *menu peupic*. There may exist benighted people who have not even heard that there is a National Sporting Club, and others who, having heard of it by name, know nothing more about it. For the information of these two unenlightened classes one may observe compassionately that, according to unquestionable authority, it is "England's premier fistic arena," and that "fistic" means pugilistic. It is not of ancient renown, so far as its own history is concerned, as that "dates from the 5th of March, 1891," only; but the house in which the club meets, and in which the punching of heads, otherwise called "scrapping," takes place, has a pretty old and certainly interesting story connected with it, or, at any rate, with the site whereon it stands. To this story—commencing from the days of Sir Kenelm Digby (son of the "conspirator," and a contributor to the treasures of the Bodleian Library), and ending with what must be termed, in spite of Thackeray and his predilection, the somewhat rowdy times of "Evans's" and of "Paddy Green" and of "Herr von Joel"—the first part of the book, which is divided into three parts, is devoted, and contains but a skimpy narrative extending to no more than sixteen pages, embellished, however, with a couple of engravings illustrative of "the past." These pages alone, it is to be feared, few as they are, will have any interest for ordinary readers, whose opinion of the "fistic art"—that is, of boxing—is confined to a belief that it is a most healthy and commendable exercise, much to be desired for boys and men when it is kept free from professional betting, blackguardism, and brutality. The second part deals with the records of the club from March 5th, 1891, to March 18th, 1901, and is, for the most part, a dreary enumeration of battles between more or less celebrated public boxers during the decade specified; for, though there are interspersed remarks and

anecdotes, neither very amusing nor very edifying, the language employed and the allusions made to various personages and occurrences will be unintelligible very often, not to say generally, to all but the initiated. This part naturally occupies the bulk of the volume. The third and concluding part deals principally with legal matters, especially with a trial in which the club was concerned before Mr. Justice Grantham for "killing and slaying Murray Livingstone, otherwise 'Billy Smith.'" To this trial, and to the account of it, we are indebted, no doubt, for certain portraits which adorn some of the pages, and which ordinarily one would not have expected to encounter in such a gallery. The portraits, indeed, form the main attraction of the volume; they are multitudinous and various, comprising all sorts and conditions of men, save archbishops, teetotallers, and the like or unlike, from the distinguished President of the club, Lord Lonsdale (who, as pugilists would say, is "pals" with the German Emperor), on the frontispiece, to the late Mr. Barney Barnato, the remarkably versatile millionaire, and to the professional boxer Dick Burge, whose name has been brought prominently before the public in connexion with the Bank of Liverpool's affairs. For the index the editors deserve our thanks.

Of its class—and it belongs to one in considerable favour with sporting authors, whose writings "contrive a double debt to pay"—*Wild Sport in the Outer Hebrides*, by C. V. A. Peel (Robinson & Co.), may be termed good. The series of articles 'A Walk round the Shores,' 'Sea-Trout Fishing,' 'Two Shots at Bernacle Geese,' 'At the Pigeon Caves,' and so on, are average specimens of what may be found in magazines and weeklies in which sport forms an important feature. They are short, lively, and to the point, fully illustrated from photographs which are well taken and reproduced, and help the reader to realize the scenes. The final chapter, 'Shooting with the Camera,' shows how the author has obtained them, and is one which will command the sympathy of many who care nothing for shooting with the gun. He says rightly that there is great fascination about "snap-shooting" wild animals and birds with the camera; and that "to stalk a seal or red deer, a mallard or a curlew, and take a good photograph of it, is a feat to be proud of." He complains that no camera yet made is perfect for this work; "the finder, which must be full size, must be at the back of the camera," an arrangement perhaps not beyond the skill of our makers.

"The difficulty about photographing wild animals is to get near enough to them to operate upon them with success. There are many back-door ways of trying to overcome this, notably by long-distance lenses in cameras with long extensions, which take half an hour to get ready for action, or by so-called telephoto attachments, which are also utterly impracticable, as they require very long exposures, and when the slightest wind blows the photograph will be a blur. No; you cannot get close to game but by careful, patient, and clever stalking. But hand cameras go on improving apace, and I firmly believe that I shall ultimately discard my gun altogether and 'snap-shoot' instead, so great is the attraction of stalking and photographing wild animal life."

Mr. Peel's tastes are peculiar, and occasionally might as well have been left unexpressed. Comparisons between one form of shooting and another serve little useful purpose, and almost invariably give the impression that he who tries to disparage one form (*e.g.*, shooting driven birds) either knows nothing of the subject or cannot shoot them, for they are notoriously far more difficult to hit than those stalked or "walked up." In the Hebrides rain and storm are all but incessant, and we regret to find that the conduct of the crofters is what most men would consider insufferable. Mr. Peel seems to have been followed by a gang of men and ordered out of the country, to have

been cursed in Gaelic by a crowd of irate old women, to have had his folding boats destroyed and broken up, and his sport spoilt as far as these amiable creatures had opportunity. We thought that such amenities were of the past, and cannot but surmise that there may have been reasons which do not appear for such reprehensible conduct. There is a list of animals observed by the author with their Latin names, and there is an index. The volume is handy and well bound, and the type is excellent.

Two little books, *How to Choose a Horse* and *The Groom's Guide*, by Frank T. Barton (Everett & Co.), will each be found useful to those who have to do with the noble animal. As regards the first, we should recommend purchasers, unless they have great confidence in their own judgment, to apply to some friend who has the reputation of knowledge of horse-flesh, and is successful in respect to his own stable. After primary selection in this way the best veterinary surgeon available should be consulted. To one lacking these facilities Mr. Barton's book will be useful, because it suggests many points likely to be overlooked. At p. 71 allusion is made to an illustration which does not exist in the copy before us, and at p. 79 we find "Ranelah" for Ranelagh.—'The Groom's Guide' is written primarily for grooms, but also for those who look after their own horses. There is a useful frontispiece of a horse, on which the chief points are shown, and the body of the book contains instructions on grooming, feeding, and so forth. They seem, generally, to be judicious.

Athletics, by W. Beach Thomas (Ward, Lock & Co.), a volume which had been expected for some time, is much better written than most things of the sort we have encountered. The author is an old Oxford Blue, a fact of which a page before the frontispiece rather blatantly reminds us, and he has taken pains to secure athletes who are acknowledged experts in their special ways and not inexpert with the pen. There are interesting historical summaries of Oxford and Cambridge sports. An ounce of practice and oral advice is worth several pounds of book-lore, but the hints given are sensible, and something may be learnt as to management of legs, spurts, pacers, and nerves. The athletics here considered are chiefly the university items, those which form "a regular part of the normal athletic meeting"—*i.e.*, such pastimes as walking (the most general, inexpensive, and old-fashioned), throwing the cricket ball, and tossing the caber are omitted. An introduction on athletic literature talks of the Greeks, which reminds us that the famous runner L. Bennett, "Deer-foot," who did the record for twelve miles in 1863, once dined in the Hall of Trinity, Cambridge; and when the dons murmured, an excellent sportsman and classic, who still keeps that pleasant and now rare combination of gifts before us, said, "Would you not have welcomed the fleet-footed Achilles?" to which even the redoubtable Thompson did not reply. Henry VIII. is credited "in the intervals of matrimony" with "a particular fondness for throwing the hammer." The introduction remarks that "our athletes are not yet Olympic, nor are metaphors from their doings scattered abroad among our classics." We presume the meaning is that their names have not been canonized into words, such as to "sullivanize" for to thrash, which had a temporary vogue (not in the classics) some ten years ago, for metaphors from athletics abound and have abounded in serious prose writers: Thucydides, Cicero, St. Paul, Newman. There are some pictures of a realistic character from photographs; one of them shows Kraenzlein (not Kranzlin), who has lowered all the hurdle records. Generally it may be noted that we are not worse than our fathers at such games, though no one has got near to W. G. George's mile of 1886 since that date.

SHORT STORIES.

Tales from Natal. By A. R. R. Turnbull. (Fisher Unwin.)—This curious little book seems to be a genuine product of the soil of South Africa, wherein it is a refreshing contrast to most of the books which the last three years have produced so prolifically in connexion with that "distressful country." Mr. Turnbull, unfortunately, has but a poor idea of the art of story-telling, and his style leaves much to be desired; but his artless pages may be read with pleasure by those who are not repelled at the outset by their lack of literary form, and they throw a deal of light upon the "simple and childlike" Boer of the veldt. The story called 'De Schoelmeisje' is the most entertaining; it reads like an unconscious, but decidedly humorous parody of the central incident in 'The Story of an African Farm.'

The Ballet Dancer. By Matilde Serao. (Heinemann.)—'The Ballet Dancer' and 'On Guard' are the two stories which make up this volume. The name of the translator does not appear. The frontispiece is a signed portrait, with a lifelike appearance, of the author seated among her books and papers. 'The Ballet Dancer' comes first. It has considerable beauty of thought and expression, yet is withal grim with the realities of a life of poverty and loneliness. The undying love of the poor and obscure Carmela, a ballet girl, for a bright particular star, the lovely Amina Boschetti, the great Neapolitan danseuse (adored during her short life by all classes of society), is charmingly revealed. Carmela ardently longs to be able to lay a wreath on the last resting-place of the once exquisite creature. Amina had in her life of pleasure kept a soft spot in her heart for the poverty-stricken dresser and her little child, who played about the dressing-rooms at the San Carlo theatre. She became godmother to the child, and had her brought up to dance for her livelihood at the theatre. Every careless caress or word bestowed by this fairylike godmother had been treasured in the little girl's memory. Six years after the Boschetti's death Carmela, alone in the world, a woman and a dancer of no importance, is still hoarding every spare penny to buy her tribute to the dead. The struggle for mere life of this poor girl of the people, her deep affections and gentle nature, are made interesting because of the author's power of concentrating attention on essentials, rather than on side-issues and generalities.—'On Guard' tells of the confined lives of convicts on the beautiful island of Nisida, near Naples. One receives from it a strong impression of prison life and its influence on the imprisoned and their guardians. It is a story out of the common, both in matter and treatment.

In *A Corner in Ballybeg* Mr. Nicholas P. Murphy (Long) shows himself possessed of one important and rather unusual qualification—familiarity with Hibernian methods of speech. His only noticeable lapse in idiomatic accuracy is the frequent use of "shall," "shan't," "should," "shouldn't," words which, even in the wrong place, are rarely heard from Irish lips. These chronicles of Ballybeg aim at presenting only the lighter aspects of peasant life in Ireland—poaching, gossiping, illicit distilling, gambling, love-making, and the like—politics and theology being studiously avoided. The characters, though slightly sketched, are probable enough, and their conversation seldom fails to amuse us. The author is at his best in such stories as 'The Blind Schoolmaster' and 'Waiting for the Post,' where an element of pathos blends with the humour, but is not allowed to become unduly tragic.

The first of Miss Helen Mathers's short stories, *Venus Victrix* (Digby, Long & Co.), is a gruesome narration of the poisoning of a

paralytic invalid in circumstances which point to the guilt of a nurse. 'The Mystery of No. 13' is a case of murder, and involves a creditable amount of complication. The solution is well postponed, and the little boy, through whose championship of his mother the truth is at last discovered, is a bright exception to the general gloom. 'What the Glass Told' has a good deal of humour and pathos. On the whole, it is a fair collection of tales, written with plausibility.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. publish *With the Royal Tour, a Narrative of the Recent Tour of the Duke and Duchess of York through Greater Britain*, by Mr. E. F. Knight, the well-known correspondent of the *Morning Post*. Mr. Knight tells us that his book is one of first impressions: that is so, and we have no quarrel with him in regard to them, though we have some doubt in one matter where they deal with subjects which are the permanent concern of statesmanship. Almost the only criticism which we can venture upon Mr. Knight's brilliant photographic impressions concerns the Maori welcome and war dance, which, he says, was "on a scale far larger and more elaborate than has ever been seen before." We doubt this, and should refer to the sale of the Manawatu block as an occasion when a larger number of fighting men danced the war dance than appeared on the present occasion. Mr. Knight says the traditional ceremonies were displayed "as they never have been performed before and never will be again." Sir George Bowen, when Governor of New Zealand, in sending home in a dispatch an account of the war dance of 1867, which had occurred before his time, made a similar prophecy. Mr. Knight perhaps is right in thinking that as a ceremonial display that which he attended, in the suite of the Duke of York, was even better managed, for more expense was incurred, though the display may have suffered in other respects from being less spontaneous. It is possible that, as the Maories are slightly increasing in number, and seem likely to be a permanent and wealthy section of the population of New Zealand, they will keep up their old-time ceremonies, as the Welsh have restored their Druidic rites. The drawback to a great war dance is that it is impossible to prevent its being a frightful orgie, and all who desire to check drinking habits among the Maories, and all the Christian churches, must needs discourage the gathering of the tribes for such occasions. The preliminary chanting can only be properly worked up, so as to make the war dance a success, by driving all the "leading ladies"—i.e., the female chiefs, or chiefs' wives having the right to carry green-stone clubs—into a condition which is equivalent to epilepsy; and naturally scenes occur on such occasions which Christian workers among the Maories lament. The more serious matter in which we have our doubts concerns the statement in the introduction that when the colonies "desired closer union" we replied contemptuously to their advances, and the remark that Mr. Knight found "that the people in the colonies are quite ready to contribute their full share" to the navy. The people that Mr. Knight met—that is, the wealthy commercial magnates and the leading statesmen—may be ready enough on both points, but the democratic constituencies of Australia do not support either closer union or free contribution to the fleet. If they did, closer union would have come about, and our naval budget would already have been augmented by an unconditional gift.

The *Coronation Service according to the Use of the Church of England*, with Notes and Introduction by the Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton (Skeffington & Son), is a small book of seventy pages,

which may be looked upon as the forerunner of a number of works on the coming Coronation that will probably be issued during the next few months. Mr. Pemberton's book does not bear evidence of any original research, and he is apparently unacquainted with several valuable contributions published during the last few years that would have helped him a good deal, such as the volumes printed by the Henry Bradshaw Society on the Coronation of Charles I., &c., the papers by Dr. Wickham Legg on the sacring of the English kings and on the Coronation ring, and Mr. Davenport's work on the English regalia. Seeing, too, that the Coronation Service of Queen Victoria represents the lowest stage yet reached in the gradual degradation and mutilation of a most ancient religious ceremony of historical importance, we fail to see what good can arise from reprinting it, especially since Mr. Pemberton avoids all reference to its defects. Mr. Pemberton's notes are, for the most part, harmless, but he ought to know that Queen Victoria's crown, like that of her predecessors, is of silver, and not gold, and that the ampul for the oil and the spoon are only of silver-gilt. A little consideration, too, would have shown him that the Queen's faldstool was not necessarily "a small Litany desk." The work is illustrated by reduced facsimiles of two illuminations from well-known MSS., short descriptions of which are also appended.

The *Politician's Handbook* for "Session 1902," but really for the year 1901, by Mr. H. Whates, published by Messrs. Vacher & Sons, is a digest of State Papers, Foreign Office correspondence, and the Reports of Commissions and Committees. There is a review prefixed in which the editor expresses strong opinions. He points out that in the Hay-Pauncefote Convention we have surrendered, for no apparent consideration, positions to which the country was deeply pledged. The consideration, if so it can be called, is, of course, the reduction of friction between ourselves and the United States; but Canadian opinion is undoubtedly alarmed by the fact that we have yielded to the United States interest in a matter which is also Canadian, without regard to Canada, and that we have not taken the opportunity of trying to settle dangerous pending questions between the United States and Canada. The change in the relative positions of the United Kingdom and the United States is illustrated by the history of the Clayton-Bulwer negotiations. As late as twenty years ago the most Cobdenic of Ministers, Lord Granville (his dispatches being written, it has always been said, by that friend of the United States and of peace, Sir William Harcourt), in a Gladstone administration, absolutely refused to admit the possibility of the concessions which have now been made, without a word of protest, by a powerful Conservative administration. Not only did they refuse, but they called in France to support them in their refusal, which she did. In the recent negotiations France, although having exactly the same treaties with the United States and with Nicaragua about the Pacific Canal that we had, has not been consulted, and her treaties have been allowed silently to become a dead letter. This may be perfectly right in being perfectly wise, but it is a remarkable testimony to the change in relative power which has taken place in the world. Mr. Whates in his review explains that in Uganda there is not much chance of speedily getting our money back, but he does not believe that tropical Africa is not worth holding and will for ever be a burden. He does not discuss the question which lies at the root of this investigation, which is whether the prices to be obtained for the produce of tropical agriculture, however successful, can be such as will

stand land carriage for long distances in addition to sea transport. The tropical products are so plentiful that their prices are low, and the countries which can produce them are so considerable that as they are developed these prices must fall lower and lower. On the other hand, only the rubbers as yet have come into enormously increased demand. Mr. Whates thinks that the recovery of the Soudan is painfully slow, and that the Soudan must continue to make a heavy call upon Egyptian resources. Its poverty and cost were, of course, the grounds upon which the abandonment of the Soudan was forced by us upon Egypt, but when we wanted to go there again we called it a granary.

Life's Little Things (A. & C. Black) is a collection of sketches, by Mr. C. Lewis Hind, which have appeared in the *Academy* under the title of 'Things Seen.' We had supposed that these were the work of more than one hand, and congratulate Mr. Hind on the variety of his experience and his faculty of vision. The irony of life, an idea prevalent with all modern writers, which the title suggests, runs through these glimpses without happily the drapery of jargon in which many moderns think it desirable to clothe it. Some of the pieces are too brief to be successful, but most of them go deeper than the evident contrasts which foreigners, sportsmen, or rustics provide to a Londoner and a man of books and culture—contrasts which the able pen of a trained exponent insensibly heightens to his own advantage. London in itself is full of strange ambitions, latent virtues, lost causes, odd extremes, even when it is not "mafficking" or mourning. All these things the present reviewer has seen, and many things recorded here come with the pleasure of reminiscence. He would not always tell them in the same way—temperaments differ—but they are really *choses vues*, he can testify that.

The *Victorian Anthology*. Edited by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Many people, even in these days, we fancy, cherish the pleasant habit of keeping a manuscript-book in which to enshrine their favourite poems, and probably most of us have, at some time or other, been permitted to look through one of those collections. There is nearly always a certain attractiveness in them—if only they be made honestly; but their interest, except in rare cases, is mainly a private one. 'The Victorian Anthology' is no more than a book of this sort, and its title is, therefore, rather misleading. The compiler frankly confesses its scope. "I have not," he says, "the slightest desire to sustain, by the present publication, any critical theory, or to enable my readers to study the general development of poetry during the Victorian Age..... I wish to collect a number of Victorian poems, very varied indeed in character, but all of which happen to give me pleasure, because I think the chances are that they will give pleasure to not a few other people who have similar likes and dislikes."

There is little scope for the critic here. On what is he to base his judgment? He may say, indeed, that he can discover few traces of eminently fine taste or fastidious choice in this anthology, and that most people with a fondness for poetry could cull one just as good for themselves; but that the editor will be disappointed in his expectation it would be, perhaps, presumptuous to assert. He does not, we note, attempt to give specimens of all, or nearly all, the poets available; he even thinks that "any one could put together a very respectable second volume of the same size as this without drawing on the stores of any of the writers quoted," although the writers quoted are some 120 in number. De Banville's "Nous étions quatre-vingt rimeurs" was nothing to this! To our thinking, the most valuable portions of

the book are those devoted to the more insignificant authors. The best-known poets are represented chiefly by their best-known—by no means invariably their best—poems. Introductory notes are also provided, which take the form of short and amiable remarks. They tell us that "Mr. Le Gallienne turns as naturally to themes of love as Mr. Newbolt to themes of war," that "the Earl of Crewe has inherited a good deal of his father's poetical gift, a gift which but rarely passes by descent," and much more of the same mildly agreeable nature. Such sentences play a respectable part in journalism, but they hardly concern literature or criticism.

MESSRS. BELL & SONS publish *Industrial Evolution*, translated from the German of Prof. Carl Bücher by Dr. Wickett, of the University of Toronto. The lectures contained in the volume deal largely with primitive conditions as revealed in the manners and customs of savage tribes, and this part of the work is interesting, though a little breathless. We are not admirers of the more solemn writings of Prof. Bücher, and do not think that he throws great light upon modern labour organization. A point in which we go wholly with him is as to the retrogression of the primitive peoples through acquaintance with European civilization. The theory and the practice hardly differ more absolutely in the case of the Congo State than they do in the early stages of almost any European acquisition in Africa and other savage lands. In our own case, with the best intentions, what happens on the borders of British East Africa and Uganda, or in the Western or Unyoro districts of the Uganda Protectorate? The country is too poor or too little developed to stand the cost of a proper administration. An improvised administration means that on certain main lines of communication there are a few posts, in each of which an excellent person is stationed as a commissioner, who has not been able to get into touch with the chiefs of the surrounding tribes. The system of government established before we came, often most suitable to the country, has been destroyed by the very fact of our presence, and nothing set up in its stead. When any attempt is made to bring us into relation with the tribes, it appears to them to take the form of undisguised aggression, or of taxation for benefits which they are, not unnaturally, unable to discern. On the other hand, we do not agree with another of Prof. Bücher's general considerations—namely, that history teaches that the English are a people which can no longer be renewed "from the fresh spring of pure physical and intellectual strength flowing in the lower classes," and that in consequence "the marrow has departed from their bones, they are doomed to inevitable decay."

ANOTHER volume which deals with the same subjects, and is also a translation, is the last part of the translation of the great book of Karl Marx, published in French by MM. Giard & Brière, of Paris, under the title *Le Capital: Livre III., Le Procès d'Ensemble de la Production Capitaliste, II., Suite et Fin*. Prof. Bücher, in the work which we have just noticed, quotes repeatedly from the English translation of Marx's book. The volume now before us is due to MM. Borchardt and Vander-rydt, of Brussels. The extent to which the work of Marx (to our mind as out of date as are many of the theories of the orthodox economists which Marx criticized) has become the unchanging Bible of a large portion of the modern world is to us a source of wonder. That those who think themselves the most advanced of men, the most certain of the future, should tie themselves officially to a highly artificial politico-economic doctrine, expressed in the most dogmatic language, is so obvious a contradiction that we cannot

doubt that some future Socialist leader will arise who will take his people, if not out of the wilderness, at least out of the fog. This we say with no depreciation of the ability of Marx or of his learning. His destructive criticism was in many points effective in his time, but it has done its work. The part which is now before us in the French translation is that in which he deals fully with our own currency legislation and especially with the Bank Act.

THE Macmillan Company publish *Municipal Administration*, by Dr. Fairlie, of the University of Michigan. This is one of the admirable volumes, statistical and philosophical, on social institutions, often those of Great Britain, which reach us in increasing numbers from abroad, and the production of which among ourselves does not keep pace with that of more ephemeral literature. Dr. Fairlie's conclusions are moderate. He neither supports the movement against municipal trading, nor is he a municipal Socialist. He thinks that where private companies are active in the public interest it is unwise to run a risk of less able management under municipal control, but he desires great care in connexion with the agreements between municipalities and private companies, and wishes to use reductions of rates and improvements in facilities in such a way that monopolist companies shall be kept down to only fair incomes, while a right of municipal purchase should be used as a "screw," and legislative powers taken to prevent undue prices being paid in the case of purchase. He thinks, however, municipal ownership of monopolies advisable in the case of cities which have already managed other public works with success, and have no more than they can manage nor too high a rate. The conclusions will not, perhaps, please either side, but the facts collected will be valuable to both. Dr. Fairlie thinks that our towns have a fire-brigade system which is a little worse than that of the Latin countries, terribly worse than that of Germany or of the United States, and, on the whole, the least developed in the civilized world. Chicago has twice as many horses and as many men in her fire brigade as has our metropolis, and has ninety-eight steam fire-engines to sixty for all London.

WE have on our table *The Law relating to the Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Joint-Stock Companies*, by P. F. Simonson (E. Wilson),—*The Practical Statutes of the Session 1901*, edited by J. S. Cotton (Cox),—*English History illustrated from Original Sources, 1307-1399*, by N. L. Frazer (Black),—*Selections from the Works of Fourier*, with an Introduction by C. Gide, translated by J. Franklin (Sonnenschein),—*Hints for a Bush Campaign*, by Lieut.-Col. A. F. Montanaro (Sands),—*A Short History of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse*, by H. T. Coates (Philadelphia, Coates),—*Cassell's Eyes and No Eyes Series, Book III. and Book VI.*, by A. Buckley (Cassell),—*The Book of the Greenhouse*, by J. C. Tallack (Lane),—*The Joss: a Reversion*, by R. Marsh (White & Co.),—*A Stolen Opera*, by C. Danvers (Pearson),—*Stories from South African History*, edited by W. Moxon (Griffith & Farran),—*Beautiful Mamma*, by W. Graham (Newnes),—*The Bettsworth Book*, by G. Bourne (Lamley),—*By Fancy Led*, by L. Keith (Marshall),—*Lester's Luck*, by H. Alger (Philadelphia, Coates),—*The Spinster Book*, by M. Reed (Putnam),—*A Bid for Empire*, by Major Arthur Griffiths (Digby & Long),—*The Year One*, by J. Bloundelle-Burton (Methuen),—*The Gold that Perisheth*, by D. Lyall (R.T.S.),—*Poems*, by J. Farmer (Stock),—*Poems of Lord Byron*, selected by C. L. Thomson (Black),—*For Charlie's Sake, and other Lyrics and Ballads*, by J. W. Palmer (Funk & Wagnalls),—*Gioconda*, by G. d'Annunzio, translated by A. Symons (Heinemann),—*The Ancient East: No. III. The Babylonian and the Hebrew Genesis*, by H.

Zimmern, Ph.D. (Nutt),—*Magila in Picture* (Office of the Universities Mission to Central Africa),—*Thoughts on our Lord's Temptation*, by the Rev. J. R. Palmer (Parker),—*Johannine Problems and Modern Needs*, by H. T. Purchas (Macmillan),—*The Sunrise of Revelation*, by M. Bramston (Murray),—and *The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to Timothy and Titus*, by R. M. Pope (C. H. Kelly). Among New Editions we have *Every Man's Own Lawyer*, by a Barrister (Lockwood),—*The British Constitution and Government*, by F. Wicks (Simpkin),—*Alfred the Great*, by T. Hughes (Macmillan),—*The Life of Flora Macdonald*, by the Rev. A. Macgregor (Gibbins),—and *The Herb Moon*, by John Oliver Hobbes (Fisher Unwin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Barrett (D. W.), *Sketches of Church Life in the Counties of Essex and Hertfordshire*, rev. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Dixon (R. W.), *History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*, Vols. 5 and 6, 8vo, 18/ each.
James (W. J.), *The Gospel*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Mann (H. K.), *The Lives of the Popes in the Early Middle Ages: Vol. 1, Part 1, The Popes under the Lombard Rule*, 500-657, 8vo, 12/ net.
Rainy (R.), *The Ancient Catholic Church, A.D. 98-451*, 12/ net.
Shirley (W.), *Redemption according to Eternal Purpose*, 6/ net.
Spence (H. D. M.), *Early Christianity and Paganism*, roy. 8vo, 18/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

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Lee (A.), *King Stork of the Netherlands*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Leigh (E. C. A.), *A List of English Clubs in all Parts of the World*, 1902, oblong 12mo, 3/6 net.
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FOREIGN.

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THE SPECTRE IN GYPSY DELL.

("The last o' the Romany Rye is gone.")

I.
 TIME was, O Death, when this thy final stroke
 Had shaken with a wintry storm of grief
 (As last night's wind shook yonder moonlit oak)
 My tree of life from root to topmost leaf;
 But, like the husbandman on whom has leapt—
 Killing the harvest's hope—the golden morrow—
 The demon whirlwind, all my tears are wept
 For those thou slewest before. The wells of sorrow
 Are dry when falls the last surviving sheaf.

II.
 I never feared thee, Death—thou knowest well—
 Save for the friends I loved. And if in youth,
 And after youth, as one by one they fell,
 I wept for them, it was, in very truth,
 Because thy slain were life and more to me,
 Because I saw thine eyes of slaughter staring
 For further prey—staring from bush and tree—
 Because my fear was love—was love despairing
 Of ruth from thee who knewest never ruth.

III.
 These leafless boughs, even when the summer
 blooms—
 When Autumn breathes a mist of golden breath—
 Will seem, as now, Death's minster-aisle where
 tombs

Tell how a richer world sleeps underneath.
 I used to hate thee, as I yearned to hear
 Voices I loved and gaze on long-lost faces
 That once made river and Dell so dear, so dear;
 But now I look around the haunted places,
 And do I hate the hand that slew them, Death?

IV.
 Not now! For by the warfare thou didst wage—
 Nay, by the very tears these eyes have shed—
 The pangs this heart has known—dost thou assuage
 The fires of Hate;—by leaving naught to dread.
 I knew not, once, what grief has taught me now,
 That, with each conquest, thou wast changing
 slowly
 From foe to friend. Hope's wreath is on thy
 brow;
 Life's riches, now, are thine: thou hast them
 wholly.
 Come! Lead me sweetly to the dear ones dead.

V.
 Rich suzerain, thou whose welcome countenance
 Seems traced on every tree where moonbeams fall,
 Whose forehead wears the halo of Hope's romance
 Life wore when Youth was holding festival,
 Through thee, through thee, behold the Dell
 rejoice!

The Dell this last one found so sad and lonely
 With every vanished face and silent voice;
 Through thee, and through thy mystic mastery
 only,

Can I embrace the brothers, if at all.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

AMELIA ANN EVERARD CHESSON.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. F. W. Chesson, which occurred at her residence in Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, on the 22nd ult., after a fortnight's illness.

The second daughter of George Thompson, the well-known anti-Corn Law and anti-slavery lecturer, she was born May 19th, 1833, and could remember hearing the guns which announced the death of William IV. In 1855 she married Frederick William Chesson, who for

more than twenty years was secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and for thirteen a member of the staff of the *Morning Star*. Mrs. Chesson became the chief musical critic of that paper at a time when, perhaps, there was no other lady filling such a position. She must, therefore, be considered a pioneer in lady journalism. As a critic of singing she was peculiarly successful; she possessed the faculty of comparison in a high degree.

Mr. Chesson wrote a good deal for the *Athenæum*, and at the time of his death, in 1888, some literary criticism was expected from him. It was characteristic of Mrs. Chesson's firmness of spirit in the face of the greatest sorrow that she quietly took up the undone task and thus began her own writing for our columns. Amongst the books she reviewed were Dr. Theal's monumental 'History of South Africa,' Lord Randolph Churchill's 'Men, Mines, and Animals in South Africa,' and Mr. Bryce's 'Impressions of South Africa.'

Mrs. Chesson had little inclination for publicity, and, so far as we know, no work of hers has been issued in which her individuality had free play. Yet such work—mainly autobiographical—is in existence, and will probably be published soon.

'CHRONICLES OF THE BORGAS.'

A FEW words in answer to last week's notes on this subject. I am willing to give up "immediately," and substitute "thirteen months." The point is that Caesar was one of Alexander's earliest creations, that he was created at an age when he could not have rendered any services to justify his elevation, and that this piece of favoritism is most explicable on the theory that he stood in some close relation to the Pope.

Can any instance be quoted of "Pater Patrum" as a title of the Popes? On the other hand, the origin of "papa" is perfectly well known; also the fact that it was at one time used to denote priests generally, as, in its modern form of "Pfaff," it still is in Germany.

"Borgian surgical practice" hardly justifies a general statement that no one before Harvey knew that the blood moved. I quote from memory, for there is no index, and life is short. The author should consult some book on the history of surgery. "Baptista Porta" will be found in Hallam, for one place, and I fancy in most English books dealing with that period. On the title-page of the only one of his books that I have looked at he is "Io. Baptista Porta." He may be "Della Porta" on those of his Italian works; but I confess I should be rather surprised to find it so, for I cannot discover any family of that name at Naples. I am sorry that by a slip I wrote "gratitude" for admiration.

As to research, I would point out that research is not always identical with discovery; and if a list of some 130 works which "have been studied for the purpose of this book," together with an affection (there is no other word) of special accuracy in proper names, titles, &c., does not constitute a claim to research, at any rate most readers will take it so. Only a regard for your space prevented me from filling another column or two with instances of inaccuracy in 'The Chronicles of the House of Borgia.' YOUR REVIEWER.

SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON & Co, included in their sale last week: Gould's Monograph of the Trochilidae or Humming - Birds, 5 vols., Morocco, 30l. Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages, 12 vols., large paper, 8l. 15s. Malory's Morte d'Arthur, with Beardsley's illustrations, 3 vols., 5l. Baily's Sporting Magazine, 1860-1900, 74 vols., half-calf, 10l. 10s.

Carlyle's Shooting Niagara, and After? 1867, with inscription "To Miss Davenport Bromley, with many regards, T. C. (Chelsea, 1867)," 4l. 5s. The Lamb MS. realized 27l.

Messrs. Branch & Leete, of Liverpool, sold on the 21st and 22nd ult. the following books from the library of the late Mr. H. F. Hornby: Cobbett and Howell's State Trials, 34 vols., 19l. Miss Burney's Cecilia, first edition, 5 vols., 13l.; Camilla, first edition, 5 vols., 10l. Century Dictionary, 6 vols., 12l. 10s. Barrett's Lepidoptera of the British Islands, 75 parts, 12l. 10s. Spenser's Faerie Queene, illustrated by Walter Crane, Japanese p per, 19 parts, 10l. 15s. Nicoll's Mirour for Magistrates, 1610, Garrick's copy, 12l. 10s. Rossetti's Poems and Ballads, first editions, 2 vols., 15l. Milton's History of Britain, 1670, first edition, 10l. 10s. Molière's Œuvres, 1674, 7 vols., 27l. Randal Holme's Storehouse of Armory and Blazon, 1688, 11l.

'NAPOLEON'S LETTERS TO JOSEPHINE.'

17, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield, Jan. 27th, 1902.

OF the reviews to hand yours is the only one to which I cannot resist acknowledgment, for although it is very far from being generous, it is, I feel sure, intended to be just. With regard to the "disinterested goodness" of Napoleon I can retract nothing, nor have I produced my best sample as yet, which, curiously enough, dates from Egypt. It is all a matter of proportion. A disinterested action by Napoleon seems more remarkable in time, place, and circumstance than if we found ribaldry in Ruskin, or good-humour in Wellington.

With regard to the break in the 'Letters' (1797-1800), yours is a palpable hit. But I spent a day searching at the Record Office, and a morning in the MS. Department of the British Museum, where I translated the oft-quoted letter respecting Joséphine written by Napoleon to Joseph. I also wrote to M. F. Masson, but not a letter can be found, and having nothing new to say, the allusion in the introduction (xv) seemed sufficient. A new writer is specially at the mercy of his critics, either to flounder on the shoals of commonplace or be engulfed in the Charybdis of over-compression.

As to "the influence of sea power," I think the words "on history" may perhaps be a debatable addition. I subjoin, however, two arguments in favour of the original thesis:—

Retention of Malta by the English.

Napoleon.	Nelson.
I would rather see the English on the heights of Montmartre than at Malta.	I consider Malta as a most important outlet to India, that it will ever give us great influence in the Levant.

French Fleet.

1792.	1815.
76 ships of the line.	103 ships of the line.
79 frigates.—Alison.	55 frigates.—Mahan.

You are right about the volume of suppressed letters edited by Du Casse. I thought they were in Brotonne, and had already gone through several volumes of the former's Eugène and Joseph correspondence.

My book seems destined to begin and end in "letters to the editor." But those which gave me the impetus to translate the 'Letters' were sent to *Literature* to be printed, and—although I have no objection to the contrary—this letter is merely one of thanks for honest and valuable fault-finding. H. F. HALL.

THE JAGGARD PRESS.

Upper Clapton, January 18th, 1902.

MR. JAGGARD'S tentative list of volumes from the above press reminds me of two I have at hand. One of these is Christopher Sutton's 'Godly Meditations,' 1616, W. Jaggard, 24mo, in black-letter text. The second is a third edition of Wilson's 'Christian Dictionary,' W. Jaggard (sic), 1622, 4to. A copy of the fourth

edition is very much of it identical, but bears a different imprint, and is not dated. The printer's name is Tho. Cotes, of another address.
B. H. COWPER.

To Mr. Jaggard's list of works printed by the Jaggard press, given in the *Athenæum* of January 18th, the following may be added:—

The Lawes of the Market. 1620.

A Briefe Chronicle of the Successes of Times, from the Creation of the World, to this instant, &c. By Anthony Munday. 1611.

Rodomontados. Or, Brauadoes and Bragardismes. Collected out of the Commentaries of the most Dreadfull, Terrible, and Inuincible capitaine Mattamores, Crocodillo Raiabroquelos. 1610.

All by W. Jaggard.

A. H. H.

PROF. A. B. DAVIDSON.

HEBREW scholarship in Scotland has sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. Andrew Davidson, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in New College, Edinburgh. There was every reason to expect much good work from him yet, when he was suddenly struck down on Sunday last. He was born in 1830, at Ellon, in Aberdeenshire, and received his early education in the school of that village. In 1844 he went to Aberdeen to be under Dr. James Melvin, whose Latin scholarship and power of accurate drill were celebrated. Next year he proceeded to Marischal College and University in the same city. There he received most stimulus from Prof. Blackie, then Professor of Humanity, who, fresh from Germany, lectured on Niebuhr, and expounded the opinions of Wolf and Boeckh, Welcker and Gerhard. On taking his degree of M.A. in 1849, Davidson felt uncertain what to do. In the meantime he betook himself to teaching, devoting his leisure hours to the study of poetry, philosophy, and modern languages. At length he made up his mind to try the theological course of the Free Church at New College, Edinburgh. Here he found his vocation. He distinguished himself in Hebrew studies, and at the end of the course he was elected Hebrew tutor.

Davidson now applied his whole mind to mastering the Hebrew language and literature, and the other cognate languages and literatures. He read all the best German books on the subject, and he spent a considerable time at Beirut, speaking Arabic and studying all the various forms of the written language. He also prepared a treatise on Hebrew accentuation, and planned a commentary with translation on the Book of Job.

While he was engaged in this work it became evident that the Hebrew Chair in New College was soon to be vacant. His friends strongly advised him to publish the parts of the commentary and translation which he had finished, but he at first hesitated. And there was reason for the hesitation. It was the first effort of a Scotchman to treat a book of Scripture as if it were a classic, to ascertain exactly what meaning the writer intended to convey to the men of his own time, and to apply what is now called the higher criticism to the date and authorship of the work. The book, in fact, formed an era in the Hebrew scholarship of Scotland. It happily attracted no attention from the ordinary reading public, but it received strong commendation from the greatest Hebrew scholars of the day, and in consequence Davidson was unanimously elected Professor of Hebrew when the vacancy occurred. He never published the second part. It is not unlikely that, if he had carried out the work with the ideas with which he started, the second part would have lost him the chair that the first gained for him.

Davidson was elected Professor in 1863, and remained in the office until the day of his death. He thought himself peculiarly

happy in it. He could now speak out his mind freely, and give the results of his investigations to an audience which was sure to appreciate them, and became more and more attached to him as the years rolled on. He inspired his students with a love of the new learning, they worked heartily for him, and he sent forth a host of men who have done much for the explanation of the Hebrew Scriptures and for the advancement of Hebrew study. He was peculiarly fitted to be a mediator between the past and the present. He had the strange capacity of seeing both sides of a question with equal intensity of belief in their truth, and so was firmly convinced of the correctness of the main results of the higher criticism, and of the soundness of the old Evangelical feeling. But this state of mind produced a cautiousness which approached timidity. He disliked coming into conflict with popular opinion, and shrank from being made the subject of an ecclesiastical libel.

Accordingly in his books he took great care to express himself so as not to give offence. Indeed, after he became professor he did not publish anything which was not commissioned, except a Hebrew grammar and Hebrew syntax. He wrote text-books on the Prophets in the Cambridge series, a Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, a primer, and many articles in theological journals, encyclopædias, dictionaries, and similar collections where he had to work under restraint. They all show thorough scholarship, a wide acquaintance with the modern literature of the subject, and a poetic turn of mind. But they are not what they would have been if he had been freed from ecclesiastical trammels. Probably his best book may turn out to be the lectures on prophecy which he was in the habit of delivering to his students, if they are in a fit state for publication.

Prof. Davidson disliked preaching and seldom appeared in the pulpit; but when he did preach his sermons were instinct with poetry and showed rare insight into human nature. He was singularly modest, retiring, attractive, and lovable.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish immediately, in book form, the discourse given by Mr. H. G. Wells before the Royal Institution on 'The Discovery of the Future.'

MR. E. V. LUCAS has undertaken to contribute the Sussex handbook to Messrs. Macmillan's "Highways and Byways" series.

MISS IDA TAYLOR, a daughter of the author of 'Philip van Artevelde,' has completed a life of Sir Walter Raleigh, of which Messrs. Methuen will be the publishers.

No fewer than a quarter of a million copies of Dr. Conan Doyle's 'Cause and Conduct of the War in South Africa' have already been printed, and the pamphlet is now being translated into eight European languages, including Welsh.

PROF. BURY has obtained leave of absence to visit Constantinople and Bulgaria during the coming spring for the purposes of his studies in the history of the later Roman Empire. He hopes to have the library edition of his 'History of Greece' out of hand before his departure.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish about Easter a new volume of poems by the Poet Laureate.

WE notice with deep regret the death of Mr. Francis Hindes Groome, who had been

failing in health for some time. Born in 1851, he started his career as a writer in 1877 of 'Ipswich Notes and Queries,' along with his father Archdeacon Groome and his father's friend Edward FitzGerald, whose intimacy he recorded in 'Two Suffolk Friends' (1895), a delightful volume now out of print. Later he became known as a great authority on gipsy lore, writing 'In Gypsy Tents' (1880), the novel 'Kriegspiel' (1896), 'Gypsy Folk-Tales' (1899), and a short introduction to 'Lavengro' (1901), his last published work. The most fruitful part of Mr. Groome's short career was spent in Edinburgh in the preparation and correction of encyclopædic matter, such as the splendid 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland,' for Messrs. Jack, and various books of reference for Messrs. Chambers, whose staff he joined in 1885. Not to mention larger things, 'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary,' by Dr. Patrick and Mr. Groome (1897), is admirable, brief, pointed, accurate. He was a frequent reviewer of Scotch books in our columns, having a wonderful knowledge of Jacobite matters, as the 'Dictionary of National Biography' testifies. But his remarkable life and attainments, little known even to the world of letters, cannot be adequately exhibited in a brief paragraph. We hope to publish some reminiscences of him by his friend Mr. Watts-Dunton, to whom 'Kriegspiel' was dedicated.

MR. ARTHUR WAUGH will shortly take up an important position in the publishing firm of Messrs. Chapman & Hall. He will have general control, under the board, of the literary and business affairs of that house, with a seat on the board of directors. As may be known, Mr. Waugh has for the past six years been associated with Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co.

MRS. GEORGE RADFORD, the wife of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the County Council, is collecting materials at the Record Office, &c., for the life of Nicholas Radford, who was Recorder of Exeter and M.P. for the county in the time of Henry VI.

MESSRS. A. CONSTABLE & Co. are to publish 'Tiberius the Tyrant,' by Mr. John Charles Tarver, a biography which throws light on the process by which the Roman Empire was developed from the Republic.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, whose 'House with the Green Shutters' has been so much praised, is setting about a new book which will deal with very different scenes.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a novel by F. van Eeden, entitled 'The Depths of Deliverance.' The author, a well-known Dutch writer, tells the story of a heroine who leads a life of self-sacrifice to atone for the darkness of her past.

LORD MONKSWEILL has kindly consented to preside at the annual festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, to be held in May next.

MR. WELLBY's spring announcements include two novels: 'Ludus Amoris,' by Benjamin Swift, and 'Godfrey Merivale,' by Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson; 'Flaxius,' a work of a humorous and grotesque character by Mr. C. G. Leland; and 'A Book of Mystery and Vision,' by Mr. A. E. Waite, the well-known writer on demonology.

DR. PAGET TOYNBEE'S volume of 'Dante Studies and Researches,' the publication of which was unavoidably postponed last autumn, will be issued by Messrs. Methuen next week.

A START has at last been made with the new catalogue of the London Library, and several pages have been printed off. The whole of the "copy" of the catalogue is typewritten, so that the mechanical part of the work will be exceedingly easy. The pages are in double columns, and if the work is as exhaustive throughout as it is in the first pages it will be of the highest value. The authorship of a number of anonymous and pseudonymous works is for the first time disclosed. The number of contractions employed is unusually large. If Mr. Hagberg Wright can keep his printers up to time his big volume ought to be out by the end of the year. The list of subscribers is already extensive.

COL. DE BAS, Director of the Archives of the War Department at The Hague, has written to Mr. Boulger, informing him that he has discovered Wellington's report on the battle of Waterloo made to King William I. of the Netherlands, and sending at the same time a certified copy of the report in Dutch. In a note attached to the document Wellington states that he sends it by the hands of Lieut. (H.) Webster (of the 9th Light Dragoons), adjutant to the Prince of Orange. The report is substantially the same as that sent to Earl Bathurst; indeed, there are only two differences. The reference in the letter to Lord Bathurst to a non-existent "General Vanhope" is in the report made to "General D'Aubréme, of an infantry brigade of the Third Division." The last sentence in the English letter, referring to the capture of two eagles, &c., is omitted, and in its place appears the following: "We have taken about 7,000 prisoners, among whom are Count Lobau, of the 6th Corps, and General Cambronne, commanding a division of the Guard."

THE correspondence of Taine is being prepared for publication in Paris. It will form three volumes, which will be issued at intervals of a year. Whether one or two further volumes will appear depends on the number of letters discovered by Madame Taine. The correspondence bears on the views and ideas of Taine rather than on the facts of his life. An English edition is contemplated, though no editor has as yet been appointed.

THE Thirteenth International Congress of Orientalists is to be held this year in Hamburg from September 4th to 10th. The work of the Congress is to be carried on in nine sections: 1. Language; 2. India, Persia; 3. Oceania; 4. Central and Eastern Asia; 5. Semitic Section; 6. Islam; 7. Egyptian and African Languages; 8. Intercourse between East and West; 9. The Colonial System.

ALTHOUGH only published last November, the very large first edition of Messrs. Chambers's 'Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language,' edited by the Rev. Thomas Davidson, has been completely sold out, and they have gone to press with another.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE is, curiously enough, described as being about to write on Jeanne

d'Arc. We should have thought that the two admirable parts of the story which have already appeared in *La Revue de Paris* sufficiently testified to the fact that his studies are complete.

WE hear from Rome that the next International Historical Congress will be held there, April 21st to 30th.

THE death is announced of Prof. Cornelis Tiele, of Leyden, at the age of seventy-one. He was probably the greatest authority in Europe on the comparative history of religion, and as such was selected in 1896 to deliver the Gifford Lectures in Scotland, published as 'Elements of the Science of Religion' (1897). He made many friends among us then and during other visits by his genial character and charm of manner. He had been teaching in Leyden since 1877. His books include 'Parsism' (1864); 'Comparative History of Egyptian and Mesopotamian Divine Worship' (1869-72); 'Outlines of the History of Religion' (1877), which passed through two English editions; 'Compendium of the History of Religion,' in various issues; 'West Asia in the Light of the Latest Discovery' (1893), with English version (1894); 'Babylonisch-assyrische Geschichte,' in German (1886-7); and the important article 'Religions' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He was also a well-known preacher, and frequently wrote in the *Theologische Tijdschrift*, which he helped to found.

THE death is also regretted of the Professor of Medieval History at the University of Berlin, Paul Scheffer-Boichorst. His keen critical insight and love of accuracy led him in the course of his studies to detect many forgeries in what had been considered genuine historical documents, though occasionally, as in the famous controversy respecting the chronicles of Dino Compagni, he was obliged to revise his opinion. He wrote no great work, but his studies on the Italian Renaissance and kindred subjects are useful. Scheffer-Boichorst, who was in his sixtieth year, was popular as a lecturer and feared as an examiner.

GERMAN authors and journalists have suffered a loss by the sudden death of Ernst Wichert, who, as President of the Society of the Berlin Press, showed great energy in watching over their interests. He was the author of a number of novels and several plays, of which 'Das eiserne Kreuz' is perhaps the best known.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include National Education, Ireland, Annual Report of the Commissioners, Appendix, Section III. (7th ed.); and Education, Employment of School Children, Minutes of Evidence, &c., taken before the Departmental Committee (4s. 2d.).

SCIENCE

Water-Tube Boilers. By Leslie S. Robertson. (Murray.)

THIS volume is a reproduction, in book form, of a course of five lectures delivered recently to the mechanical engineering students at University College, London, the author having, about three years previously, translated from the French the standard

work on 'Marine Boilers' by M. L. E. Bertin, Chief Constructor to the French Navy, a work which was the outcome of lectures to students at the École d'Application du Génie Maritime, and of which a notice appeared in these columns on July 22nd, 1899.

The subject of water-tube—or, as they are termed in the translation of M. Bertin's book, tubulous—boilers is of particular importance at the present time, when the French navy has been already supplied with this type of boiler, and the best form for adoption in the British navy is under consideration by a special committee. In the ordinary cylindrical marine boiler the heated gases from the furnace pass through a number of tubes on their way to the smoke-box, thereby heating the water surrounding the tubes and enclosed by the cylindrical case, which is thus subjected to a considerable pressure. This type of boiler labours under the disadvantages of having unnecessarily large spaces for water, and of requiring a thick casing, especially if it is of large diameter, to withstand the internal pressure, so that its weight is unduly great.

In water-tube boilers, on the contrary, the water and steam are contained within the tubes; whilst the heated gases are on the outside, and are enclosed within a case which is not subjected to pressure. By this method the volume of water in the boiler is greatly reduced, and the ratio of heating surface to volume proportionately increased; whilst the small diameter of the tubes, which in this case are exposed to internal pressure, enables the weight of the whole to be considerably diminished. The saving in weight realized by this arrangement is of very great importance in naval construction, and has been the chief cause of its adoption. These boilers, moreover, possess the additional advantages over ordinary marine boilers of getting up steam far more rapidly, of being capable of adaptation to a much greater working pressure, and of being less dangerous in the event of an explosion, besides affording facilities for repairs. On the other hand, owing to the small amount of water contained in water-tube boilers, the water-level is rapidly lowered by any interruption in the feed-supply, which consequently requires most careful attention; the small diameter of the tubes renders the circulation of water through them, on which the preservation of the tubes under the intense heat depends, particularly liable to be obstructed by deposit; and therefore perfectly pure water, as well as its regular supply, is absolutely essential for the proper working of water-tube boilers. In fact, they suffer from liability to a breakdown from the above causes, which can only be avoided by constant and thorough inspection. They have not been sufficiently long in use to admit of an accurate estimate being made as to their durability, in comparison with the ordinary type. The Belleville boiler, which is the best-known and most common form of water-tube boiler used in France, has not met with general approval in England, though it has champions.

Mr. Robertson has divided his book into five chapters, corresponding to his lectures, and they deal successively with the history

and early developments of water-tube boilers, details relating to these boilers, descriptions of the Belleville and other forms of large-tube boilers, accounts of the Thornycroft, Yarrow, and other forms of small-tube arrangements, and, lastly, feed-water regulators, filters, heaters, and other accessories, concluding with a brief reference to the advantages, disadvantages, and durability of water-tube boilers. The lectures were naturally based mainly on the information contained in M. Bertin's exhaustive and comprehensive treatise, to which this book is intended to serve as an introduction; but though several of the 171 illustrations have been taken from M. Bertin's book, the author has obtained the greater number from other sources. M. Bertin classified water-tube boilers according to the method of circulation of water and steam adopted—namely, (1) those with limited circulation, such as the Belleville boiler; (2) those with free circulation, of which the Oriolle, D'Allest, and Niclausse boilers are instances; and (3) those with accelerated circulation, exemplified by the Du Temple, Thornycroft, and Normand models. For the sake of simplicity, however, Mr. Robertson has preferred to adopt the classification, according to construction, of large-tube and small-tube, numerous examples of both styles being described in chapters iii. and iv. of his book respectively; but as there is no clear dividing line between the different types, the choice of classification is simply a matter of convenience for description.

Though this book does not deal with marine boilers in general, like the earlier work, it is devoted to the special form which appears to have a great future before it for naval purposes. Moreover, the subject is brought to its latest development in England by the insertion, in an appendix, of the interim report of the committee appointed by the Admiralty to investigate the question of the best modern type of boiler for the Royal Navy, which was issued in February, 1901, and which, whilst distinctly in favour of water-tube boilers, recommended the abandonment of the Belleville type in new vessels. The book, which, with its numerous illustrations in the text, only occupies 193 pages, should prove very useful to those who desire to obtain information on an important problem of the day.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND MODERN SCIENCE.

THERE has often been discussion concerning the meaning of the text: "The horseleech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give." Most university men of the old school would say that in our day one solution of the problem has been attained. The daughters are certainly Experimental and Natural Science. Everywhere there is an outcry for laboratories, for machinery, for trained assistants, for electrical or chemical workshops, for large new buildings, and even for the endowment of young men who are "engaged in research." The older arrangements—a small number of professors, a certain supply of machines, and all this in connexion with theoretical knowledge—are declared wholly insufficient. The universities protest that, however true this may be from some modern point of view, they must remind the men of science in the first place that university endowments are limited; in the second, that these endowments were intended to foster a liberal educa-

tion, not the researches of specialists. The answer is always ready. If you do not throw yourself into the new movement you will be left behind in the race; some rival university will make the sacrifice; your students will leave you, and then you will succumb to the charge of inefficiency. And, as a matter of fact, within the last few years universities have been begging and borrowing to keep pace with one another in this race for completeness of equipment. It reminds one of the disastrous effects of Capt. Mahan's great book upon the paramount influence of sea power, which has cost the nations of the world more millions than any other book that could be named. They have all been running a race in building navies lest they should be left behind in some future scramble for the plunder of the world.

There are, however, two very serious considerations which cannot be thrust aside when we come to face these huge demands. In the first place, they seem to have no limit. The other day the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge subscribed 10,000*l.* for this purpose, but it was regarded as a mere decoy for a far larger sum. Belfast subscribed some such sum for the same purpose, but they call it a mere nest egg. It is no secret that when the men of science are asked to name what they regard as enough for the equipment of their schools, they deal not in tens, but in hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. In the second place, supposing this outlay made, supposing that the race of Carnegies is not extinct, what reasonable prospect is there of a fair return for our money? Supposing we lay out 100,000*l.* on workshops and appointments, what increase may we expect in our students? Will it add 20 per cent., or even 10 per cent., to the numbers of the students at Oxford or at Dublin? The prospect is not certain. The expense of a proper education in arts is well above what mechanics and electricians, even of a high class, are content to incur. Practical engineers taking apprentices are far more likely to satisfy the increasing demand for this sort of knowledge. And if the increase in quantity of students to meet this gigantic outlay is doubtful, it is hardly doubtful that the quality—I mean the mental quality—is likely to deteriorate. Modern science is, after all, a narrow pursuit. It turns with disgust from classical lore, from history, from moral philosophy, so that the great old culture given by reading and writing good Latin or Greek prose is called medieval. Stranger still, it does not recognize pure mathematics as science. Here is another great mental training excluded, for there are plenty of skilled men of science who would not face a simple geometrical problem. Still more fatal to their culture, even in their own department, is the complete neglect of metaphysics, in which they would find all the fundamental problems of the new science of nature discussed with a clearness and an acuteness foreign to mere experimentalists. Theories must underlie all systematic interrogation of nature, and the best summary of all the logical possibilities of the origin of things is to be found not in modern, but in Greek philosophy.

These considerations would seem to justify the old universities in standing aloof from the modern movement, except so far as mere theoretical knowledge is concerned. It is urged, however—not without force—that much greater advances, much more fruitful advances in physical science, may be expected if theory and practice be not dissociated. The more intelligent men of science do profess toleration for the liberal arts, and they do like at least the prestige of the old university education. But human life is limited; there are only eight or ten working hours in any day, there are necessary holidays, and the *Lehrjahre* are at most five in number when schooling is over. When it comes to a conflict between lectures in arts and laboratory work, we know well that the

former will be called mere waste of time. This is the conflict now engaged which threatens to dislocate the old universities if they surrender, or to destroy them if they stubbornly resist. For there is a strong conviction abroad that these venerable corporations are "behind the time," which means that they are full of concealed abuses, of obsolete lore, of stolid resistance to the march of the age. It may be considered absolutely necessary to turn the edge of this criticism by timely concessions. Thus both Oxford and Cambridge have condescended to the great sham of the so-called University Extension, which allows a herd of poor deluded creatures to imagine themselves partakers of Oxford culture because they attend rhetorical displays on the English poets, and other dilettante criticism administered to them in country towns. Some subjects which require close and consecutive thinking are of course attempted, but are far less popular. But if Oxford and Cambridge think such a concession justifiable, it is surely far more justifiable to give a large place to experimental and to natural science, which require really hard work and great mental alertness, and which are constantly leading to great and unexpected results.

What, then, is the right policy to adopt? We have apparently a bad example in the University of Greifswald. The authorities of that ancient society, by inheritance of church lands the best endowed place of education in all Germany, were so pressed by the claims of the modern men of science that they found their 30,000*l.* per annum insufficient to meet these new calls, and approached the State for a further grant. They obtained it only in lieu of their independence, for the State would not subscribe without assuming the same control here as in other universities. Hence all the patronage and disposal of their wealth were sacrificed, and even now we hear that their science professors are in no way satisfied, but are making such further demands as to starve all the other departments.

There is another possible solution, which is this. Let the new universities, or those settled in great commercial and manufacturing centres, such as Birmingham, Belfast, Manchester, boldly declare themselves great higher technical schools, and teach science and little else; let the old universities distinctly decline to enter this path, but reserve themselves for what is known as a liberal education, with theoretical science only. The obstacle in the way of this solution is that Cambridge is already turning itself into a great technical school, and attempting to combine both kinds of instruction. But even if Cambridge is able to accomplish this task successfully, which is very doubtful, will it be possible for other universities to follow in its wake without sacrificing the high ideal which they have hitherto held before them? M.

WELSH WORDS FOR COLOUR.

Bryntirion, Lindfield, Sussex, Jan. 25th, 1902.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Rivers is quite correct in saying that "glas" is applied to green and grey as well as to blue. It cannot, however, be used indiscriminately, and its primary meaning is blue. I find in the Welsh Bible the colours used as I stated in my previous letter. In Gen. i. 30, "I have given every green herb for meat,"—"y bydd pob llysieuyn gwyrdd yu fwyd." Exodus xxv. 4, "And blue, and purple," &c.,—"A sidan glas, a phorphor." "Llwyd" is a generic term for a variety of colours, but it must have been used as meaning brown from very early ages. One of the Welsh words for hedge-sparrow is "llwyd y baw," "baw" meaning "dirt, earth, mire," thus "(a bird) that is brown like the dirt." The other word is "llwyd y gwrych," "gwrych" in this case meaning hedge, and so "the brown (bird) of the hedge." Again, it is used in differentiating between the martins, "gwennol

wen" being the ordinary martin with blue-black upper parts and white (wen) under parts. The sand martin, on the other hand, is "gwennol llwyd," this bird having its upper parts dark brown and under parts white, with the exception of a band of brown crossing the breast. The word "llwyd" is also used for describing a river after heavy rain, when the water is thick, brown, and muddy.

EDGAR ALBAN.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

PROF. BARNARD communicates to No. 3760 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a series of measurements of the diameters of the planets, some of the satellites, and the ring of Saturn, obtained with the 40-inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory. The mean value of that of Mercury, at the earth's mean distance from the sun, is 6".59, corresponding to an actual diameter of 2,965 English miles, which is slightly smaller than that used in the *Nautical Almanac*. Venus he has measured from observations made in the day and in the night: the former give an apparent diameter of 17".14, the latter of 17".39, the difference (0".25) being probably due to irradiation, the effect of which is smaller than was expected. Momentary glimpses were occasionally obtained of large darkish spots on Mercury, resembling those seen on the moon with the naked eye, the impression being that if the latter could be removed to the distance of Mercury her surface would present a similar appearance to his. Markings were also noticed on the surface of Venus, but they were very illusive, and at no time could a satisfactory drawing be secured, the impression being that they were not permanent. Nothing was seen on either planet of the angular system of narrow dark lines depicted by some observers. The equatorial and polar diameters of Jupiter were measured to be 90,190 and 84,570 English miles respectively; those of the four Galilean satellites 2,452, 2,045, 3,558, and 3,345 miles, but the diameter of the small interior satellite is too small to be a measurable quantity, probably not exceeding 100 miles, which would give an apparent diameter of only 0".04. Prof. Barnard also measured the system of Saturn, and determined the values of the equatorial and polar diameters of that planet to be 76,470 and 69,780 English miles respectively. The diameter of Titan, the largest satellite, was found to be about 2,720 miles, somewhat smaller than hitherto supposed. The outer and inner diameters of the outer bright ring were 172,610 and 150,480 miles respectively; those of the inner bright ring 145,990 and 110,070 miles. The inner edge of the crape ring appeared to be always distinctly and abruptly defined; its inner diameter amounted to 88,190 miles. For Uranus the equatorial and polar diameters were measured to be 35,820 and 33,921 miles respectively. No ellipticity could be noticed as measurable in Neptune; but an apparent diameter was determined of 2".433, corresponding to a real diameter of 32,900 miles. It will be noticed that the above results make Uranus somewhat larger than Neptune, whereas it had generally been previously supposed to be slightly smaller, and considerably so according to Prof. See's measurements at the Washington Observatory in 1900. Prof. Barnard's observations of these two planets were made at the Lick Observatory, before his removal to the Yerkes.

The issue for 1902 (the sixth) of Mr. Mee's useful card exhibiting 'The Heavens at a Glance' contains several improvements. Small maps, as guides to the positions of the principal stars, are given; also one presenting the most conspicuous formations on the surface of the moon.

Bulletin No. 12 of the Lick Observatory contains a fourth catalogue of new double stars less than 5" apart, discovered by Mr. W. J. Hussey with the 36-inch telescope.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Harvard

College Observatory has recently been received, and furnishes an account of the work accomplished during the year ending September 30th, 1901. Much attention was naturally devoted to observations of the new star in Perseus, and to those of the small planet Eros, with special reference to the variations in its light, a large number of other observatories having combined with that at Paris to observe its places for the purpose of determining the solar parallax. The expedition to Sumatra for observation of the total eclipse had but little success, owing to the state of the weather in that locality. An effort has been made towards the publication of a vast mass of material which is sufficient to fill several volumes of the *Annals*. Meantime the regular photometric work has been proceeded with, principally with the west equatorial, under the charge of Prof. Wendell. Meridian observations also have been continued on the usual system, the Director (Prof. E. C. Pickering) devoting himself principally to the 12-inch meridian photometer. A large number of photographs were obtained with the Draper telescope, as also with the Boyden telescope in the branch establishment at Arequipa, which continues under the charge of Mr. H. C. Bailey. The work with the Bruce photographic telescope (in which Dr. De Lisle Stewart has been assisted by Mr. Frost) has been of a varied character, and has resulted, amongst other things, in the discovery of a number of new nebulae. The circulars from the Harvard Observatory we have had occasion from time to time to notice, and other special publications have appeared during the past year.

The planet Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 3rd inst., and visible in the evening during about the first half of the month, situated in the constellation Aquarius. Venus is now also in Aquarius, and about 7° due north of Mercury; but she will set earlier each evening, and be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 14th. Mars is not visible this month, nor for some time afterwards. Jupiter will become visible before sunrise about the middle of the month, when he will be situated nearly 5° due south of the star β Capricorn. Saturn is in Sagittarius, and rises a little before Jupiter.

We have received the Report of the Superintendent (Capt. C. H. Davis) of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901. The largest instrument is the 26-inch equatorial (constructed by Alvan Clark), which is now entering on the thirtieth year of its career. When the observatory was removed to its new site several improvements were effected in this instrument, particularly in the machinery for the elevated floor and the appliances for the electric lighting, enabling the observer to illuminate every part at once. During the year of which we are speaking it was under the sole charge (frequently with but little aid) of Prof. T. J. See; his micrometric measures of the planets and some of their satellites have been mentioned in the *Athenæum*, and he also obtained a valuable series of observations of Eros, to be used in connexion with others (according to the plan formulated by the International Committee at Paris) for the determination of the solar parallax, besides a considerable number of observations of double stars. The 9-inch transit-circle was under the charge of Prof. Skinner until February 5th, 1901, when he started for Sumatra; Prof. Harshman, and afterwards Mr. T. I. King, subsequently directed the operations, and the work on the sun, moon, large planets, and zone stars was carried on throughout with all accustomed regularity. The same remark may be made with respect to the other instruments, which include two smaller transit-circles, a 12-inch equatorial, a prime vertical transit and a 5-inch altazimuth, and a 40-foot photoheliograph with which the sun-spots, &c. (during a period known to be one

of great quiescence), were depicted on all practicable days, though special arrangements in this also had to be made in consequence of the absence of the principal photographer (Mr. G. H. Peters) on the eclipse expedition. Unfortunately the results of the latter were extremely meagre on account of the state of the sky in great part of Sumatra. The Report includes one from Prof. Harshman, who on March 28th, 1901, was appointed Director of the *American Nautical Almanac*, which is in close connexion with the Washington Observatory. The volume for 1904 was soon afterwards published; and in addition to the regular work several special investigations are in progress, particularly the formation of new tables of Jupiter's satellites, and new elements of the inner satellite of Uranus.

Prof. T. J. See publishes in *Ast. Nach.* No. 3764 the results of a series of measurements of the four Galilean satellites of Jupiter, obtained last autumn with the 26-inch refractor of the Washington Observatory, which, on account of the position of the planet and for other reasons, are to be preferred to those of the previous year. The observations are distributed into two sets, made by daylight in the brief period of stillness which precedes and immediately follows the setting of the sun, and by night. The results of the former (which must be more free from the effects of irradiation) are 3,145, 2,817, 4,770, and 4,408 kilometres, equivalent to 1,956, 1,752, 2,967, and 2,742 English miles respectively; those of the latter amount to 4,061, 3,680, 6,048, and 5,434 kilometres, or 2,526, 2,289, 3,762, and 3,380 miles. Prof. See also made a series of daylight measurements last October of the diameter of Titan, the largest satellite of Saturn, the resulting value amounting to 5,049 kilometres, or 3,140 miles.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 23.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Round read a paper on 'The Castles of the Conquest,' in which he addressed himself to the question of the character of the castles erected by the Normans in England on the eve of the Conquest under the Conqueror and during the bulk of the Conqueror's reign—that is, circa 1050-80. He showed that recent research had rejected the early origin assigned to rectangular keeps, which Mr. Freeman appears to have considered the type of the Normans' fortress; and he agreed with Mr. Clark's conclusion that their castles, at this period, in England as in Normandy, were moated, flat-topped mounds (*mote*), crowned by a palisade, and generally having an appendant court or courts, also moated. On the other hand, he considered Mr. Freeman right in claiming that the castles, whatever they were, which the Normans introduced, were so novel in English eyes that they had to be described by their foreign name, and he showed that Mr. Clark had accepted this view. But this, he urged, completely overthrew Mr. Clark's own theory, which has hitherto held the field—namely, that the whole of these palisade mounds were in existence before the Normans came here, and that they did nothing but repair them. He further appealed to the direct evidence of Domesday, the chroniclers, and the Bayeux Tapestry as proving that the Normans did construct castles *de novo*, and threw up mounds for the purpose, as in Normandy. He referred to Mr. Neilson's paper on the Scottish *motes* (*mote*) and to Mrs. Armitage's demonstration that the *burgh* of the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' was not a moated mound, an error at the root of Mr. Clark's theory. But, while claiming the bulk of these *motes* as of Norman origin, Mr. Round was not prepared to assert that none was thrown up by the Danes at the time of their invasions.—Mr. I. C. Gould said he ventured to recall the opinion expressed in a paper of his a few years ago, that probably the Danes used moated mounds to a small extent, and the Saxons to a still slighter extent; it is to the Norman period alone we are indebted for the vast number of these mounds of mystery—mounds which have been popularly attributed not only to Britons, Romans, and Saxons, but to his satanic majesty, and (in one case) to the Dutch! From Mr. Round's paper in the *Quarterly Review* (1894) he gathered that Mr. Round agreed with him to some extent, so that their difference was one of degree, not of kind. Such judgment as he had formed was based upon

the study of our English classic, the 'Saxon Chronicle,' and Florence of Worcester; upon consideration of the position of existing examples in relation to the probable conditions of the surrounding country; and upon occasional collateral evidence, such as the finding of a Saxon goblet in an entrenched mound. Mr. Gould hoped some day to give in detail reasons for the belief he still held that the mound-and-court type of castellation was used to a small extent prior to the advent of Norman influence in the reign of Edward the Confessor.—Sir Henry Howorth and Messrs. Corbett, Steele, Stone, Dawson, and Hope also took part in the discussion.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 15.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—The election of officers and Council for the ensuing year was made.—Dr. Hebb read the Report of the Council for 1901, and Mr. Vezey, the Treasurer, read the annual statement of accounts and the balance-sheet.—The President then gave as his annual address an interesting *résumé* of the scientific work of Nehemiah Grew (1641-1712), whom he ably defended from the charges of plagiarism which had been brought against him in respect to his discoveries as to plant structure.—Mr. E. A. Parsons gave a very interesting exhibition of malaria parasites under a number of microscopes.—Messrs. Ross exhibited their new form of standard microscope, designed specially for the use of medical students, and fitted with a new form of fine adjustment. Messrs. Ross also exhibited a new simple lens for dark ground illumination. It consists of a meniscus lens bored through its centre to receive a spot made of vulcanite provided with a stem to drop into the hole in the centre of the lens.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 28.—Mr. C. Hawkeley, President, in the chair.—The papers read were 'The Sewerage Systems of Sydney, N.S.W., and its Suburbs,' by Mr. J. Davis, and 'The Bacterial Treatment of Trades Waste,' by Mr. W. Naylor.

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 24.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Factors of Heat' was read by Mr. J. Swinburne.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—Lecture on Architecture by Prof. G. Aitchison.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Society of Engineers, 7.—President's Inaugural Address.
— Aristotelian, 8.—The Relation of Mathematics to General Logic, Mrs. E. Bray.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—President's Address to Students.
— Society of Arts, 8.—The Purification and Sterilization of Water, Lecture IV, Dr. S. Rideal. (Cantor Lectures.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—The Cell: Immunity, Lecture IV, Dr. A. Macleod.
— Society of Arts, 4.—The History of the Bees, Rev. H. Vaughan.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Sewerage Systems of Sydney, N.S.W.,' and 'The Bacterial Treatment of Trades Waste.'
— Zoological, 8.—Ecdysis as Morphological Evidence of the Original Tetradactyle Feathering of the Bird's Fore-limb, Mr. E. Pögen. 'A Revision of the Amblypoda Group of the Lycopodiæ,' Mr. G. T. Bethune-Baker. 'Notes on the Osteology of *Cypripedium*,' Prof. W. Huxford Beahan.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.—Horse Armour, Viscount Dillon.
— Castle Guard, Mr. J. H. Round.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—Eweny Priory, Glamorgan, Dr. W. de Gray Birch.
— Entomological, 8.
— Geological, 8.—The Matrix of the Suffolk Chalky Boulder-Clay, Rev. E. Hill. 'The Relation of Certain Breccias to the Physical Geography of their Age,' Prof. T. G. Bonney. 'Some Gaps in the Lias,' Mr. E. A. Walford.
— Society of Arts, 8.—Jamaica, Mr. H. T. Thomas.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—The Scot of the Eighteenth Century: At Home, Lecture I, Rev. Dr. J. Watson.
— United Service Institution, 3.—Continental r. South African Tactics, Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.
— Royal Academy, 4.—Lecture on Architecture by Prof. G. Aitchison.
— Royal, 4.
— Society of Arts, 4.—The Coal Resources of India, Prof. W. R. Dunstan.
— Chemical, 8.—An Investigation into the Composition of Jovite Flutium, Mr. W. H. Hartley. 'Tetrazoline,' Part II, Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H. E. Stapleton, and six other papers.
— Linnæan, 8.—A Method of Investigating the Gravitational Sensitiveness of the Root-tip, Mr. F. Darwin. 'An Extinct Family of Ferns,' Dr. D. H. Scott.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8.—An Evening with Mendelssohn, Mr. A. Gilbert.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.—Familiar Letters of Charles II. and James, Duke of York, and 'Summons to the Coronation of William and Mary, and Letters of Dispensation for the Earl of Litchfield,' Viscount Dillon.
FRI. Geologists' Association, 7.—Annual Meeting; President's Address on 'A Dozen Years of London Geology.'
— Philological, 8.—Remarks on the Language and Customs of the Aina, Rev. J. Batchelor.
— Royal Institution, 9.—The New Mammal from Central Africa and other Giraffe-like Animals, Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
SAT. Royal Institution, 9.—History of Opera, Wagner, Mr. W. H. Hadow.

Science Gossip.

MR. J. STUART THOMSON has lately been occupied at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth, with an investigation of the periodic growth of the scales of fishes as an indication of age. The first part of a lengthened and detailed statistical paper on the structure and seasonal growth of gadoid and pleuronectoid scales will

shortly be issued as the result of some of these studies, and will show that scale-growth is accelerated during the warmer season of the year, but diminished during the colder season, in such a methodic manner as to cause the formation of annual rings.

THE Geological Survey has issued the second instalment of the series of memoirs on county water supplies from underground sources, the present instance relating to that of Berkshire. The object of the series is to put together all the records of wells and borings, both published and unpublished, so as to furnish data for future seekers after water. The tapping of underground sources of water for thickly populated districts is often very unfair to a number of residents in the district whence it came, who have no means of redress.

THE death on the 23rd ult., in his sixty-ninth year, is announced of Mr. Alfred W. Bennett. For many years he was lecturer on botany at St. Thomas's Hospital, and contributed largely to botanical literature, both systematic and physiological. His handbook of 'Cryptogamic Botany,' in which he had Mr. George Murray as a collaborator, is still very serviceable as an introduction to the subject. Mr. Bennett contributed to the *Journal* of the Royal Microscopical Society a series of abstracts from botanical publications which was of the greatest use to students. Alpine plants also had a share of his attention, and some books and translations made by him for the use of tourists form a serviceable addition to the equipment of the Alpine wanderer.

MRS. LIVINGSTONE BRUCE, the daughter of the famous explorer, has given 1,000*l.* to the Scottish Geographical Society for the annual award of a gold medal for exploration and geographical research. The first medal has fallen to Sir Henry Johnston, one of the most accomplished of modern explorers and also one of Livingstone's biographers. The award was made on the occasion of Sir Henry's lecture to the Scottish Geographical Society last week on the subject of 'The African Protectorates.'

THE Prince of Wales has consented to attend Bushy House, Teddington, on Wednesday, February 19th, to perform the ceremony of formally opening the buildings of the new National Physical Laboratory.

AN eminent man of science has passed away in Emil Selenka, titular Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Munich since 1896, when he resigned his professorship at Erlangen. Prof. Selenka, who was born at Brunswick in 1842, devoted his attention chiefly to the Echinodermata and vertebrate animals. He twice undertook a journey to the Sunda Islands and Java to study the anthropoid apes. His most important works are 'Zoologische Studien' and 'Studien über die Entwicklungs-geschichte der Tiere.'

PROF. HUGO VON ZIEMSEN, who died in his seventy-third year at Munich, where he was director of the hospital and lecturer at the university, had won a great reputation as a physician and as an author. He wrote a number of valuable medical works, among them a 'Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie,' and with Pettenkofer the well-known 'Handbuch der Hygiene und Gewerbekrankheiten.' He was also one of the editors of the *Munich Medical Journal*, to which he was a frequent contributor. The Munich town council are going to name a street after him.

THE death is also announced from Paris of Dr. Gougenheim, the editor of the *Annals* of diseases of the ear and larynx.

THE Akademie der Naturforscher in Halle, which claims to be the oldest academy in modern Europe, has just been celebrating its 250th anniversary. It was founded by a Schweinfurt physician, Dr. Bausch, in January, 1652, and had its original seat in that old free city of the

empire. It received important privileges from the Emperor Leopold in 1687 and Charles VII. in 1742. Its *Nova Acta*, the official publication of the Leopoldine-Carolinian Academy of Naturalists, enjoyed a wide reputation. It now possesses at Halle the largest collection of books relating to the natural sciences in Germany, for which a splendid building is in course of erection in the Wilhelmstrasse. The official jubilee of the academy is postponed until the autumn of this year, when the new library building is to be opened, and scholars from all nations are expected to take part in the festival.

PROF. HAECKEL has confirmed the report that he is to sit to Prof. Harro Magnussen for a statue to be unveiled after his death. The matter was to have been kept a profound secret, but, much to Prof. Haeckel's annoyance, it has got abroad. It appears that in the year 1894 one of his admirers left the sum of 60,000 marks for this purpose. The statue will probably be placed in front of the Zoological Gardens of Jena.

PROF. J. FISCHER has been fortunate enough to discover in the library of Prince Waldburg, on Castle Wolfegg in Württemberg, an impression of the map of the world which, together with the gores for a globe, illustrated the 'Cosmographie Introductio,' published by Walzenmüller in 1507. The gores on the globe have been discovered in the library of Prince Liechtenstein at Vienna, and a facsimile has been published by M. L. Gallois in 'Les Géographes Allemands' (Paris, 1890), but the map *in plano* had until now been looked upon as lost. It bears the title 'Universalis cosmographiæ secundum Ptholomæi traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorumque lustrationes,' and, apart from Walzenmüller's small globe, it is the earliest map bearing the name America. When its author compiled this map he was not even aware that a person named Columbus was in existence. His map of the New World in the Strasburg Ptolemy of 1513 omits the objectionable name, and a legend gives credit to Columbus as the discoverer.

FINE ARTS

Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Max Rooses. Translated by F. Knowles. (Sampson Low & Co.)—This is the fourth and last part of a series of handsomely got-up volumes with numerous illustrations. The present section contains a life of Matthew Maris which is not without interest. Maris, though not a great master in any sense, had yet a very distinguished and personal talent, and his life and art alike are worthy of record. The head of the artist reproduced here is a fine record of a strange and unbalanced imagination. But the bulk of the book is concerned with painters of very little importance, about whom the biographies retail with unblushing solemnity the veriest tags and sweepings of the interviewer's note-book. We learn that Mr. Allebé's mother was 'a virtuous woman who lived a well-ordered life, rejoicing with the joyful and sorrowing with the sad.' We do not doubt it; but of how many uninteresting people might not the same important fact be revealed? It is a great pity that there should be all this fuss made about artists. It is bad for them and bad for the public. We should like to see the artist's profession either tabooed as wanting in respectability, or, better still, reduced to the status of a respectable and matter-of-fact craft. We might then hear less about the artists and the *objets d'art* which their studios contain, and enjoy their pictures a great deal more. The notion which underlies this book, that every artist who gains some reputation in contemporary exhibitions is a genius, is not only entirely false, but also very disturbing to honest workers in paint. The

hushed awe with which the biographers who contribute to this book approach their heroes, the gasp of admiration with which they discover that what they took for old embossed leather on the wall is only a piece of paper with a few skilful daubs by the artist, and the solemnity with which they ask the artists to explain the mystery of their own genius, are all rather surprising. It is needless to say that the biographies are for the most part written in a bright and cheerful journalistic style.

Stories of the Tuscan Artists. By Albinia Wherry. (Dent & Co.)—The idea of this book is to give to children just the necessary help and information to enable them to look at and enjoy the masterpieces of Italian art without being perplexed by unfamiliar themes or symbols and persons whose stories are unknown to them; to give them in the simplest way that orientation without which the art of another age and a foreign people must always be somewhat inaccessible. We think the author has done this extremely well. She shows great tact in her selection of those particulars in the lives of the artists and in their pictures which are likely to appeal to childish imaginations, and she even succeeds in giving in the simplest words some notion of the æsthetic qualities of each artist's work. It is the writing of a person who really appreciates the beauties she describes, and is a far better introduction to Tuscan art than many more pretentious and learned works. It is fluently written and never dull, for nothing is told in the wearisome manner which comes of conveying information at second hand. She rightly gives great prominence to the stories of the saints, which are always full of interest for children, and which, as they were constantly present to the Italian artist's mind, are really necessary for understanding mediæval and Renaissance art. The outlines of the lives of the Tuscan artists are also well done, with again a right emphasis on the anecdotal side. The last chapter, which contains a short guide to the works of Tuscan art at South Kensington and in the National Gallery, should be revised in a subsequent edition. Orcagna is not, unfortunately, represented in the National Gallery; the 'Rape of Helen' is not accepted as Benozzo Gozzoli's by any authoritative writer; 'Filippo's beautiful altar-piece in the Badia' must be a misprint for Filippino's. Filippino is again called Filippo on p. 141. This is confusing, though no doubt both forms are used by Vasari. The 'Adoration of the Magi,' which the author says remains ascribed to Filippino without dispute, is attributed on excellent grounds to Amico di Sandro. It was perhaps gratuitous in an elementary book to bring in such a recent piece of research as Mr. Berenson's essay on Amico di Sandro, and it is particularly so in this case, inasmuch as Mrs. Wherry's reference to it is not correct. She ascribes to Amico di Sandro a 'Tobias and the Angel' of the Verrocchian school, which therefore has no connexion with Amico's work. But these are errors of slight importance in a book which excellently fulfils its purpose. The illustrations are not only chosen with great care, but also admirably reproduced. We do not remember to have seen before such perfect reproductions of photographs by the half-tone process.

Great Epochs in Art History. By James M. Hoppin. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—Mr. James M. Hoppin was lately a professor at Yale University, and if the present book is at all representative of his teaching there, we can only dimly imagine the result his instruction produced in his pupils' minds. Not that Mr. Hoppin is not widely read and replete with information, but he appears to have had no perception of the relative values of the authors whose opinions he collected, while information of all sorts, whether false or true, has been equally welcome to his acquisitive spirit. The result is a book without any system

or plan, the effect, apparently, of a prolonged condition of mental indigestion. He covers an immense field of ancient, mediæval, and renaissance art, discoursing with the glowing enthusiasm and the want of sensibility of the typical Transatlantic tourist. He has the American sentiment for associations, and while he hurries from Chartres to Paris, and from Paris to Rheims, intent on the history of Gothic art, he stops for a second to tell one where Rousseau died and where Dumas was born. He describes his sensations on seeing a bird perch on one of the statues of the west front of Chartres, and remembers that the same thing happened when he was gazing at the west front of Amiens. To correct the inaccuracies of such a work as this would almost require a book equal in length. But we may take a few of the statements about Giotto as typical: "Giotto belonged to the Florentine as well as the Umbrian school." That Giotto belonged to the Umbrian school is a new discovery on which Mr. Hoppin might well have enlightened us further. That he painted for the Pope at Avignon, that he painted existing frescoes in Sta. Maria Novella, that he painted Dante's profile in the Podestà (sic) of Florence, that he painted six frescoes of Job in the Campo Santo at Pisa, and also existing frescoes at Arezzo, are statements which, perhaps, might have been avoided by taking to heart his own sapient remark that "some works attributed to him are not his," or by consulting any respectable authority, even Baedeker's guide-book. One interesting fact about the Giottesque school deserves quotation:—"Taddeo Gaddi shows the extreme naïveté of Giotto's school, in which the animals and sheep are of diminutive size like the miracle of the Ark." We do not know exactly what the miracle of the Ark is, but we should have expected it to be of average dimensions. The value of Mr. Hoppin's remarks on Botticelli, who, he considers, was made "pedantic by catching the breath of the Classic revival," may be gauged by the fact that he believes him to be the author of the Adimari-Ricasoli cassone of the Accademia at Florence. But interesting as it might be to study still further this revelation of American culture, we must take leave of Mr. Hoppin, consoled by his own closing words, to the effect that "the Anglo-Saxon race, which has not yielded to any other in literature and science, will not do so in art."

Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures at Locko Park, the Property of Wm. Drury-Lowe, Esq. Prepared by Dr. Jean Paul Richter. (Bemrose & Sons.)—It is certainly an admirable practice, and one that we could wish more collectors to follow, for the owners of galleries thus to acquaint the public with the contents of their collections. It is evident that under Dr. Richter's care no pains have been spared to elucidate the history and authorship of the various works. Nor has he yielded to the natural desire to find some painter's name to go with every picture, or, in default of better, to accept the name which tradition has handed down on the backs of the canvases. He is more often than not content to indicate the approximate position of the artist. It is difficult for a critic who has not had the opportunity of visiting the collection itself to test Dr. Richter's results, or to acquire any clear idea of the collection as a whole. But it would seem that among many pictures of considerable interest there are comparatively few of surpassing merit. The bulk of the collection seems to consist of late sixteenth and seventeenth century Italian works, a period which is, perhaps, too much neglected at the present moment, and even Dr. Richter, though he appears familiar with a number of scarcely remembered artists, is often at a loss for any precise information. Besides these there are a number of eighteenth-century English works, though Hogarth's ('Portrait of

Sir James Thornhill') is the only great name that appears among them. With regard to a picture by Belotti (Canaletto), Dr. Richter makes the interesting point that, since it is a view of the Horse Guards, which was finished in 1753, it cannot be by Canale, whose visit to England took place in 1746-7. It has hitherto been doubted if the nephew Belotti did visit England, but this picture, if it is by one of the two artists, must be considered as settling the point definitely in favour of Belotti's presence here. Certainly the majority of English views in the style of the Canali have more relation to Belotti than to Canale himself, and many must be attributed to his English imitators. Of the pictures by earlier Italian artists several examples are reproduced. We could have wished, by-the-by, that the early work by Benozzo Gozzoli could have been added to the number. The busts of a youth and a lady (Nos. 60 and 67) are here given to Domenico Ghirlandajo. The contemporary replicas in the Berlin Gallery are there ascribed to Mainardi. We confess that we should have thought this a better ascription for these also. The landscape backgrounds in both, and the polished marble columns in one, are exactly in his manner, while the tenderer sentiment and weaker drawing of the heads would certainly suggest Mainardi rather than his better-known fellow-worker. The profile head by Cossa must be a beautiful and masterly work, and the likeness to the frescoes of the Schifanoia Palace is strongly in favour of the attribution. Dr. Richter considers it to be a portrait of Duke Ercole d'Este; but there would appear to be some difficulty in accepting this view. Ercole was born in 1431, and in this picture can scarcely be twenty years old. But the style of the painting points to a distinctly later date than 1450; indeed, 1460 to 1470 would be more likely. Apparently to support his view, Dr. Richter adds that Cossa painted the Schifanoia frescoes in 1450; but, apart from stylistic reasons, the documents quoted by F. Harck in his volume on the Schifanoia Palace show that the work must have been done at some time between 1467 and 1470. In these circumstances we think that another original must be suggested for this charming head. By far the most interesting of the illustrations is that of a painted shield on which is a David standing triumphantly over the head of Goliath. It is surrounded by a barren and rocky landscape, the figure relieved in pale tones upon a dark and heavy sky. It is certainly one of the most original and convincing conceptions of the young David that even Florentine art produced. The turbulent and ungainly gestures of the half-savage shepherd boy, and the mixture of wildness and spirituality in the face, make it, even when seen in a reproduction, an unforgettable vision. We are unable to agree with Dr. Richter's ascription to Antonio Pollajuolo, in spite of the superficial resemblances to his work. The cast of the drapery, the trees and rocks (almost identical with those in the frescoes of the convent of S. Apollonia at Florence), and the darkness of the sky, as well as the details of form, all agree too exactly with the manner of Andrea del Castagno to leave us in any doubt that it is his. His was a kindred spirit to Pollajuolo's, and this is interesting as showing how far he had already advanced along the lines which Pollajuolo pursued still further. Pollajuolo was more ingenious and more accomplished; but it may be doubted whether any of his figures have so strange a suggestion of spiritual energy as this.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Vol. XIV. (Truro, Lake & Lake.)—This volume opens with the third part of Mr. Baring-Gould's 'Cornish Dedications,' covering some fifty pages, and extending in alphabetical order from St. Helen to St. Keyne. There does not seem any reason why this catalogue should not extend to a thousand pages before it is finished, for the writer seems inclined to pour

out all his stores of hagiology without any reference to Cornwall, provided that the saint has a single church or chapel dedication in the county. To give several pages, for instance, to St. Helen, describing her Devonshire dedications, and even St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, is not Cornish history. We welcome what he has to say of St. Kea or St. Kewe. Mr. Baring-Gould will be well advised if he puts a severe check upon his facile pen for the remainder of these 'Cornish Dedications.' There is a good illustrated paper on the churches of St. Mylor and Mabe by Mr. Thurstan C. Peter. The collection of fragments of alabaster from the latter church is interesting. They were discovered built into a disused aumbry, and were doubtless parts of a richly painted reredos of fifteenth-century date. An illustrated article on Cornish chairs by the Rev. S. Rundle, and brief ones on the stone circles of Cornwall as compared with those of Scotland, and on the occurrence of flint flakes and small stone implements in the county, are all good of their kind. An article on the Romans in Cornwall, by the late Mr. R. N. Worth, written in 1888 and not then published, was certainly not worth printing. Mr. F. H. Davey's account of recent additions to the flora of Cornwall, including several new "arrivals," is of value to botanists. A long article of some thirty pages, with three plates, on 'The Flora and Fauna of the Falkland Isles,' may possibly be able and to some extent original, but it is really out of place here. The editors and Council will be well advised if for the future they confine their printed material entirely to their own county. Cornwall, for its area, possesses more exceptional and varied interests, both in archeology and natural history, than any other English county, and there is very much still remaining that has not yet received due scientific treatment.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

III.

THE second gallery at Burlington House is devoted entirely to paintings by Claude, several more have found a place on the walls of the large gallery, while the Black-and-White Room is hung with his water-colour drawings. Perhaps he has never been so well represented in a single exhibition before. Now at last, after indiscriminate praise and random abuse, justice may be meted out to him. We can never again claim him as infallible. His failings are evident to the least expert eye when once they have been pointed out. It is more important to recognize what his qualities were. For Claude demands very large postulates, which must be conceded before he can demonstrate anything. He is, indeed, strangely paradoxical among the great original geniuses of the world—as remarkable for his stupidity, his limitations, his inability to do what any decently trained artist can do with ease, as he is for the genius which made rare virtues of all his unusual defects. How slowly, how clumsily withal, his eye and hand responded to the stimulus of external nature may be noted in such studies of the thing seen as the *Drawing of Cattle* (No. 229) or the painfully careful and exact *View of a Village* (237); while in his pictures there is hardly a figure that would pass muster in a young ladies' drawing club, hardly an animal that is not frankly ridiculous. It is clear that his sensitiveness to the actual forms of objects was very obtuse, that his perceptions were positively below the average in precision and intensity. But he was like those stammerers whose hesitation gives them time to point their epigrams. His very helplessness in face of the thing seen is, we believe, the key to his supreme power. Incapacity alone is, of course, not sufficient. But in Claude's peculiar temperament the obtuseness of his sensations went with a rare intensity of feeling.

Though to the end of his days he knew very little about the actual shape of a tree, he felt, as no one else has felt with the same force, the poetical emotions that a tree can arouse. Even in the cows which he drew so badly in the sketch referred to he manages to convey the charm of a Virgilian eclogue.

Given the intensity and purity of his poetic feeling about nature, his want of facility was almost a help. His difficulty in rendering literally what moved him intensely forced him to reduce it to its simplest terms—to distil, as it were, from the complex whole before him only those essential characters wherein its appeal to his emotions lay. He could never draw a thing; he could only draw what artists call a "motive." Hence his innumerable preliminary studies, constantly playing round a few ideas, purifying and rationalizing the forms until they came within the scope of even his limited powers of representation. In the beginnings of an art this limitation is inherent and universal. In so ripe a period as the seventeenth century it required a divinely bestowed stupidity to give the requisite check to facile expression, and this Claude possessed, and so became in essence a primitive artist. He has, for all the apparent elaboration of his manner, a really childlike simplicity and abruptness of expression. His interest is still in the things he presents to the imagination rather than in their relations. There is this fresh and childish delight in beautiful things for their own sake even in his most consummately accomplished work here, *The Enchanted Castle* (67). He thinks how delightful it would be to build a splendid classical palace on a rock in the sea, how enjoyable if thick spreading trees crowded round to the very water's edge, and he places them all together with little concern for verisimilitude. In *A Shepherd and Shepherdess* (56) he puts together a mass of trees and an expanse of river, backed by a towering rock, and plants a castle down upon the water's edge, all with an abruptness, an indifference to the transitions from one object to another, which is akin to primitive art. His ships are always in their place in the picture, never quite in their place on the sea. He has scarcely any sense of the continuity of nature, of the articulations of things one with another. He sticks his trees on the ground, not into it (see No. 238). Just where Turner was greatest in the feeling for the texture of objects Claude is absolutely lacking. And this leads to another peculiarity of his design. His distances succeed one another like the side-scenes of a theatre. In Lord Yarborough's *Landscape* (55) this is peculiarly evident: first a ship pushes out tentatively from the shelter of the frame, then a promontory with a castle on it juts out more boldly, then hill succeeds hill and cloud, cloud, each belonging to a separately conceived and invented plan, till we get in the extreme distance to the sun itself.

We have called him a primitive in his feeling for the relations of objects, the frankness with which he juxtaposes them with purely poetical and pictorial intention and without regard to verisimilitude, but he differs, of course, from the primitive artists in one great particular. Having once put together the components of his design on essentially decorative and non-naturalistic principles, he cast over the whole the unifying and amalgamating veil of a rich chiaroscuro. That this was accomplished very largely in the final stages of the painting, and by successive glazings almost imperceptible in their tenuity—was, in fact, imposed on a primitively planned design, and not an inherent part of every stage of the process, as in other seventeenth-century chiaroscuroists—may be guessed from the disastrous effect which the restorer's scarification has upon Claude's work. Compare, for instance, Lord Yarborough's splendid picture *La Récompense du Village* (48)—where we must pry closely to discern how ill constructed the figures are, so

perfectly are they immersed in the glowing atmosphere, so harmonious is the general silhouette of the groups, which is all that tells in the general effect—compare this with the landscape next to it (49), where the crude want of harmony in the underpainting stands glaringly revealed, and we realize the methodical processes by which Claude gradually attained the perfect pictorial harmony of his final achievement. First we have the linear design, planned with the utmost precision, and constructed with a nicety of adjustment and balance that shows his perception of harmony to have been as delicate as his perception of actual forms was blunt; then we have the main masses of local tone and colour laid in, and again adjusted for their decorative effect, while finally over each successive plan is diffused its veil of atmosphere. Here again in his treatment of atmospheric tone and colour we note the same characteristic as in his form. For harmonious relations of tone within his pictorial scheme he shows the keenest sensibility, keeping strictly within the key laid down for each plan of the composition, and modulating within a narrow compass of tone with astonishing subtlety; but of values, in the modern sense of the word, as a literal transcription of the effect on the eye of each separate patch of tone in nature, he has no feeling. He works out each plan according to the data of a prearranged scheme.

Armed, then, with this complete system of analysis of nature into its emotional motives and gradual synthesis of these into a harmonious whole, Claude could attack the representation of effects impossible to any literal transcriber, however gifted. The illusion of dazzling sunlight shining full in the spectator's face is given again and again in these canvases most ably, and with more of the effect it produces on the imagination in nature than any one has since rendered, Turner not excepted, much less those moderns who have attempted it by direct, as opposed to symbolic, methods. It happens that in an interesting little exhibition of modern landscape at the Dudley Gallery there are a number of compositions in which Mr. Mark Fisher has attempted, with more than usual success, a similar effect, and we think that an impartial comparison shows how much more truly the illusion of sunlight is obtained by Claude. His almost monochromatic scheme of silvery yellows and pale greys washed on in scarcely perceptible layers of semi-transparent paint is better than Mr. Fisher's positive assertions of opaque yellow, green, and blue laid on in thick hatchings, whose actual consistency is never transmuted into light and air. As a supreme example of Claude's power in this respect we would instance Mr. Heseltine's little landscape (No. 58), in which the most difficult effect of sunlight, with the sun low in the sky, but still unveiled by the mists of evening, is suggested with extraordinary success and with a freshness—almost a dexterity—in the handling of the paint which is unusual in the artist's work.

It must be frankly admitted that many of the Claudes here are bad pictures; a good many, too, we fancy, are of very doubtful authenticity. We do not pretend to know exactly how bad a Claude must be before it ceases to be a Claude, or exactly how much may be attributed to the disasters of restoration; but such things as Lady Wantage's *Enchanted Castle* (67), all Lord Yarborough's magnificent pieces, the exquisitely intoned *Landscape* belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram (104), and Sir Frederick Cook's *Seaport* (63) make one suspicious of the hot colouring and crude tonality of a good many of the neighbouring pictures.

We have omitted to mention, however, one of the finest of all, Mr. Roberts's *Trojan Women burning Greek Ships* (59), marvellous for the richness and mellowness of its atmosphere and

the amazing subtlety of its tone, as well as for the fine decorative treatment of the masts and flags. How much of Turner's 'Polyphemus,' even to the striped flag, is already hinted here! Indeed, this exhibition makes one realize how many of the possible pictorial motives of landscape Claude appropriated and expressed in their purest, most essential forms—how large a part of subsequent landscape art has been occupied in giving to Claude's abstract formulæ greater richness of contents, greater variety, and, above all, greater verisimilitude, but without ever attaining again quite to the purely poetical quality of his feeling for nature, or succeeding so completely as he did in purging his compositions of whatever is accidental or accessory to the emotion conveyed. Like his contemporary Milton, to whom in his lyric moods he is curiously akin, Claude seeks in his images only the central emotional effect; he therefore robs them of all those particular and local characteristics which convince us of actuality or compel the idea of verisimilitude. He is abstract, incurious, and aloof, too wrapt in the poetical mood which a scene has aroused ever to observe closely anything which it contains. We may admit that his was one of the most limited and least alert intelligences that have ever become universally famous, and yet claim for him that he has expressed more purely poetical moods in forms more serenely harmonious than any landscape painter who has succeeded him.

'FRENCH FURNITURE AND DECORATION.'

WHEN I read so much unqualified praise of my 'French Furniture and Decoration in the Eighteenth Century' from so great an authority as M. Marquet de Vasselot, I looked for the fly in the ointment, for the book is, indeed, only a fragment of that larger volume on which I spent fifteen years. It was broken up into four "unmethodic and incomplete" portions to suit the convenience of publication, and on the fourth part I am now engaged. As to my success in meeting the difficulties of selection and omission, your reviewer seems to be of two minds; but it is plain that they must be enormous. Every day I receive fresh suggestions, and am ready to quote La Fontaine's fable and say: "On ne peut pas contenter tout le monde et son âne." One must think of how much the reader will take. It occurred to me that I should be most likely to interest him by selecting in each division some one artist whose work could be treated in detail and of that work something that exists and can be seen, as, for example, in the case of Verberck, his work at Versailles, not the vanished dogs of the vanished frieze of the vanished château of "Saint-Hubert" at Rambouillet. In connexion with each man selected, I have named others working in the same field. Space forbade that I should do more.

M. Marquet de Vasselot is, of course, quite right about the mistake in my incidental reference to the 'Noces de Cana,' by Paul Veronese. To this slip my attention was called in proof-reading, but it escaped correction by a regrettable oversight. On various other points he is, however, less happy in hitting the mark. I will not offer to discuss vexed questions, such as the amount of work executed by Gouthière for the Court, but adhere to facts. Take, for example, the impossibility, according to M. de Vasselot, of discriminating the work of Verberck from that of Vassé in the Salle d'Hercule. I cannot agree, for, thanks to M. de Nolhac, we actually have the payments made to both these men for their work in that Salle—to Vassé for "ouvrages de bronze doré d'or moulu," and to Verberck for "ouvrages plâtres et bois," so my statement on this head at least can hardly be described as "a slip in detail." On the question of the frieze in the Cabinet des Chiens, I must also, at least for the present, reserve my opinion. We all know that Piganiol says "toute la

décoration a été changée en 1738," but are we sure that the frieze we now see is the one then executed? One thing is certain, there is a drawing of it by Cauvet. Let us hope that he will never know that "it does not recall in any way his style." The proposed substitution of "1778" for "1776" on p. 103 I must consider. The date was quoted by me on the authority of that most courteous official Dr. Dohme. He gave it also in his own article in the *Gazette* in 1892. I checked it, when re-reading my chapter for press, by Herr Seidel's catalogue, and noticed the date "1778" given for "Le Repas"; but as I have not found him an invariably safe guide, I let Dr. Dohme's figures stand.

I am, however, grateful to M. Marquet de Vasselot for the date of the death of Antoine Rousseau, which had escaped me, and, if I get the chance in a second edition, the offending article shall quit M. Nepveu's name. As for "Pange" in place of Pauge, three readers of the MSS. entrusted to me agreed on the *u*, the name appeared in no biographical dictionary, and a further appeal to the family brought us again to *u*. To M. Marquet de Vasselot's objection to quotations from private letters I can only reply that when they come from scholars of European reputation they are, I find, popular, but I will sacredly respect his own feeling on the subject should he ever honour me with one.

And now what shall I say about my crime in quoting M. Anatole France? Ought one, may I ask, to forget all one's literature when one writes a book? I know some people do! And again, why blame me for mentioning the Vicomte de Bragelonne in connexion with Vaux le Vicomte? Personally, I think I ought to be complimented on having been able to remember, when staying there, anything except the Fouquet, the Louis XIV., and the Man in the Iron Mask created by the genius of Dumas.

EMILIA F. S. DILKE.

DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS AT CARFAX'S GALLERY.

AN interesting little collection of drawings by Old Masters is on view at the Carfax Gallery in Ryder Street. A number of landscapes in monochrome by Hoppner show his rather factitious sense of the picturesque. Much finer are the three water-colours by Alexander Cozens. One is a fine view of a winding river valley and mountains, rendered with a bolder simplification of form and a freer handling than his son J. R. Cozens ever acquired. Another is a most striking study of broken trees silhouetted in black on a dull orange sky. The brushwork is singularly like, in its rapid calligraphic method, to that of some schools of Japanese water-colour. It is curious to find a man thus independently arriving at this particular convention, a convention dictated no doubt in each case by the qualities of the medium. No. 17 is a beautiful study of the town of Ariccia by Richard Wilson, more elaborately finished than most of his notes of Italian landscape. A drawing by Blake for Hayley's Poems (No. 18) has his peculiarly English pastoral feeling, and the surprising gaiety and freshness as of early spring which make this contemporary of the corrupt Fuseli so strange a spirit in the history of English art. How corrupt and decadent Fuseli was, and withal how genuine an artist, may be seen by the drawings here, which seem to be an anticipation, in sentiment at least, of the art of Aubrey Beardsley.

But perhaps the best drawings here are the Dutch ones—a brilliant water-colour, *Hockey on the Ice*, by Hendrik Avercamp (34), a good Metsu (37), and a Terborgh (38) of surprising beauty. The ease and grace of the movement, the feeling for colour shown in the blonde head of the cavalier, exhibit the characteristics of Terborgh's art almost as fully as one of the master's pictures. Masterly, too, is

the pen and gouache drawing by Lucas van Leyden (45) of St. Augustine staying the plague at Rome. An elaborate study of trees and rocks, curiously modern in feeling, attributed to Piranesi (32); some designs for decorative panels which remind us of Huet; and a fine sanguine drawing of some figures under a tree, attributed, we think rightly, to Van Dyck, are among the more notable works of a choice collection.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 22nd ult. the following engravings. After Hoppner: Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, by W. Ward, 94l. After Sir T. Lawrence: The Marchioness of Exeter, by S. W. Reynolds, 63l. After Sir J. Reynolds: The Duchess of Ancaster, by J. Dixon, 63l.; Mrs. Beresford, Lady Townshend, and Mrs. Gardiner, by T. Watson, 204l. After Boucher: La Toilette de Vénus, by Janinet, 71l. After J. Ward: Selling Rabbits, and The Citizen's Retreat, by W. Ward, 73l. Black, Brown, and Fair, by J. R. Smith, 26l. Titian's Venus, by D'Agoty, 26l.

On the 25th ult. the same auctioneers sold P. De Wint's drawing A View near a Stackyard for 147l., and T. Bosboom's picture Interior of the Church at Oosthuisen for 304l.

Messrs. Branch & Leete, of Liverpool, sold on the 23rd ult. the following engravings, the property of the late Mr. H. F. Hornby. After Sir J. Reynolds: Mrs. Pelham (Feeding the Chickens), by W. Dickinson, 252l.; Lady Smythe and Children, by F. Bartolozzi, 30l. After Sir T. Lawrence: Master Lambton, by S. Cousins, 26l.; Lady Durham, by the same, 90l.; Nature, by the same, 94l.; Countess Grosvenor, by the same, 74l. After Sir E. Landseer: The Maid and the Magpie, by the same, 28l.; The Stag at Bay, by T. Landseer, 84l.; The Monarch of the Glen, by the same, 88l. After J. Raoux: The Sunshine of Love, by S. Cousins, 73l. After G. Saunders: Elizabeth, Duchess of Rutland, by the same, 26l. The Vesper Bell, by Axel H. Haig, 42l. Il Signor Marchale, by Meissonier, 33l.; The Rapier, by the same, 31l.

Messrs. Branch & Leete also sold on the 24th ult. the following drawings from Mr. Hornby's collection: P. De Wint, Aysgarth, 50l. Birket Foster, Summer Day on the River Dart, 152l.; Ben Venue, 68l.; Meadow Land, with Sheep, 74l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall Mall, closes on Saturday, February 15th. So far, out of 310 drawings sixty-seven have been sold. For the first time in a Winter Exhibition, which is supposed to be an exhibition of sketches and studies in white mounts, drawings in bare gold frames have been admitted.

LAST Wednesday at the Royal Academy Mr. G. F. Bodley, the well-known architect, was made R.A., and Mr. M. R. Corbet's merits as a painter won him the position of an Associate.

ON the same day a course of six lectures by Mr. Windsor Fry began at the Leighton House, entitled, 'A Brief History of the Art of Painting, from Cimabue to Leighton.' The course will be continued on each Wednesday till March 5th.

UNDER the title of "Little Engravings" and the general editorship of Mr. T. Sturge Moore, the Unicorn Press will publish in a few days 'Aldorfer' and 'Blake,' the first two volumes of a new series of facsimile reprints. Mr. Laurence Binyon has written an introduction to the Blake woodcuts.

By the death of Dr. F. G. Lee the world loses a writer of unusual industry on ecclesiastical archaeology, whose books are too numerous to mention in detail, and not sound enough to survive.

THE death is announced from Düsseldorf of Ludwig Fahrbach, whose paintings of sylvan scenery were much admired.

THE new volume of the 'Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum,' by Mr. Barclay Head, the Keeper of Coins, is devoted to the coinage of Lydia, from the age of Gyges, in the seventh century B.C., down to the cessation of the Greek Imperial coinage in Asia Minor, in the reign of Gallienus, A.D. 268. It forms the twenty-second issue of a series which has been uninterruptedly in progress since the early seventies, and which has for many years been indispensable to all serious students of Greek archaeology. Mr. Head and his two collaborators, Mr. Warwick Wroth and Mr. G. F. Hill, hope to be able to bring the work to a completion within a very few years. The present part, like its predecessors, is illustrated with numerous autotype plates and a map of Lydia on which all the ancient sites are marked.

THE current number of the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, contains the first instalment of a transcription of the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Thame, by Mr. W. Patterson Ellis. These accounts begin in 1442, and contain a record of the rebuilding of the north aisle, a parvise, and rood-loft. The same number contains a chapter on the Kendrick family, written by Mr. Greene Kendrick, of Waterbury, U.S.A.

THE Paris Musée de l'Armée has just received a highly curious and novel gift in the form of a collection of 800 buttons, taken from the various uniforms of the French army from the time of the First Republic to the present day. Some of the designs are exceedingly good, and many of the specimens are rarities. The collection was until lately the property of M. Deghilage, from whom it was purchased *en bloc* by a donor who calls himself "Sabretache."

At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, on January 11th, Dr. Steinmann gave some interesting information about the representations of the fable of Amor and Psyche in the school of Raphael. He threw some new light on the hitherto rather neglected paintings of Raphael's pupil Pierin del Vaga in the Appartamento Papale of the St. Angelo. The eight pictures give the story of Amor and Psyche exactly as related by Apuleius, and correspond in a surprising manner with the incomplete representations by Raphael himself on the roof of the garden-salon of the Farnesina. Dr. Steinmann conjectures that Raphael originally intended to paint frescoes on the walls of the garden-salon which should represent the earthly events in the legend, while the passages which had Olympus as their scene were to adorn the roof. He believes that the charming work of Pierin del Vaga was painted after the sketches provided by the master for the adornment of the walls of the Farnesina.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ALBERT HALL.—Royal Choral Society.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Saturday Popular Concert.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Concert of Irish Music.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Promenade Concerts.

MR. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR's cantata 'The Blind Girl of Castél-Cuillé,' produced at the Leeds Festival last October, was performed for the first time in London by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall last Thursday week. The composer has revised and, we may say, improved his work. The music of Paul, the Blind Girl's brother, originally for baritone, has been arranged for soprano voice, to be sung by a boy, and a marked incongruity has thereby been done

away with; a solo part, in place of choral utterances, has also been written for the cripple Jane. Other minor changes have been effected in the choral writing, and altogether the revised version shows much thought. The weak point of the work, however, still remains: the poem is hopelessly dull; not one of the *dramatis personæ* inspires interest or sympathy. Then, again, comparison between the cantata and 'Hiawatha' is inevitable, and to the former work, even regarded from a purely musical point of view, unfavourable. The performance at the Albert Hall, under the direction of the composer, was exceedingly good—better, in fact, than at Leeds. The *tempi*, to the advantage of the music, were, in many cases, taken slower. Madame Albani was in excellent voice. Miss Edna Thornton, as Jane, achieved a fair success. Master Percy Phillips, who has been trained by Mr. James Bates, sang the Paul music with intelligence and true feeling. The chorus was in its best form. The second part of the programme was devoted to a selection from Handel's 'L'Allegro.'

Madame Carreno appeared at the Saturday Popular Concert, and selected as her solo the 'Waldstein' Sonata. Pianists love this work on account of the many opportunities which it offers for technical display, but only those who feel how virtuosity is here employed by Beethoven to noble purpose can really give a poetically impressive rendering of the music. Madame Carreno kept the virtuosity somewhat too much in the background; the *brío* of the opening movement and the life and sparkle of the *presto* at the end of the Rondo were not sufficiently in evidence. She is, however, a pianist of high rank, and her conception of the manner in which the music should be interpreted deserves all respect. M. César Thomson, from Brussels, gave a highly dexterous performance of a Tartini Sonata. The music was considerably touched up, and it would have only been right to state the fact. The concert commenced with Mozart's Divertimento for strings, composed "September 27th, 1788," according to the programme. The same statement is made, we believe, in Jahn's 'Mozart,' yet for all that it is misleading. The composer may have written it out in one day, but who can say how long he had been thinking it out in his mind?

A concert of Irish music was given by the Irish Literary Society at St. George's Hall on Monday evening. Many delightful songs, mostly arranged by Dr. Stanford, Messrs. Moffat, Milligan Fox, and Somervell, were sung by Mrs. Kate Lee, the Misses Annie MacBride and Madeleine O'Connor, and Messrs. Denis O'Sullivan and Joseph O'Mara, while instrumental music was contributed by Madame Adine O'Neill and Miss Kathleen Purcell. The chief attraction of the evening, however, was a one-act piece, 'The Postbag: a Lesson in Irish,' libretto by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, the music composed and arranged by Signor Michael Esposito. The plot is of the utmost simplicity. Kitty O'Hea has two admirers, the postman and the smith, who, though each presses his suit most artfully and persistently, finally accept Kitty's wise advice to pack, when a horn announces the return of her old love Brian from over the seas. The

lyrics are extremely clever and amusing, and the music, in which much use is made of old Irish melodies, is full of life and humour. Miss Ladd and the composer played the accompaniments on two pianofortes; but with an orchestra, as originally intended by Signor Esposito, the effect of the piece would be greatly enhanced. Miss Evangeline Florence sang with artistic taste, though evidently rather nervous in this her first appearance on a stage. But she only needs to play the part once or twice to render Kitty as pert as she is pleasing. Of Mr. Denis O'Sullivan (the smith) and Mr. J. O'Mara (the postman) we need only say that from first to last they kept the audience in fits of laughter.

Tuesday evening's programme at the Promenade Concerts included Symphonic Variations by Herr Hans Koessler, a work of considerable interest; one, indeed, which Mr. Wood would do well to repeat. The composer, Bavarian by birth, is now professor at the Budapest Conservatorium. The music was written in memory of his friend Brahms, and originally each variation had a special superscription, but they are not given in the published score. It seems a pity to have omitted headings which explain the various moods. The music shows real skill and genuine feeling. Mr. Wood has also recently introduced two works by Herr Georg Schumann: Symphonic Variations on the Chorale "Wer nur den lieben Gott," a composition of sterling merit, and an overture, 'Liebesfrühling,' full of life and energy, though of somewhat vague character.

Musical Gossip.

At his second pianoforte recital last Thursday week M. Godowsky played Tschaikowsky's Sonata in G, Op. 37, a work introduced here for the first time, we believe, by Mr. E. d'Albert in 1898. Some of the thematic material, especially in the first movement, is highly characteristic, and in the work there is many an interesting page; but side by side with the choice stands the commonplace, and with true, rapid sentiment; in development, too, there is a lack of strength. The performance was admirable. M. Godowsky's rendering of Schumann's 'Kreisleriana' fantasias deserves high praise. There were also pieces by Rosenthal, Poldini, and Tausig, in which the pianist displayed technique as finished as it was phenomenal.

THE Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society will give their fiftieth concert at Queen's Hall on the 6th inst., and the programme-book, an advance copy of which has been forwarded to us, includes a short history of the society from its establishment in 1885, together with a list of works performed. Next Thursday's programme contains Tschaikowsky's 'Pathétique' and the Ballet Music from Gounod's 'Polyeucte.'

THE Bohemian String Quartet gave the first of two chamber concerts at the Bechstein Hall, under the auspices of the Curtius Concert Club, on Monday evening, and with great success. High intelligence, perfect ensemble, and energy are the chief characteristics of their performances. With Dvorák's music they are in special sympathy. Besides quartets by Schubert and Beethoven, they played Dvorák's fine Pianoforte Quintet, Op. 81, assisted by Mlle. Ella Správková, an excellent pianist. M. Oumiroff, the Bohemian baritone, was the vocalist. He sings with skill, taste, and feeling. On the following evening he gave a most successful concert at St. James's Hall, winning special favour by his admirable

delivery of songs by Dvořák, Fibich, and Bendl in the original Bohemian text.

THE two chief items in the programme of M. Ernst von Dohnányi's only pianoforte recital this season at St. James's Hall, on Friday last week, were Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques' and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 106. In the first the able pianist displayed many good qualities of heart and head, although occasionally there was too much storm and stress. The long Beethoven sonata is rarely played, and we scarcely think M. Dohnányi was wise in his selection. We must, however, acknowledge the merit of his reposeful, refined rendering of the Adagio. In the opening Allegro there was not enough breadth and dignity.

THREE new songs were brought forward at the St. James's Hall Ballad Concert last Wednesday afternoon. Two of these were from the pen of Madame Guy d'Hardelot, the first, entitled 'Dawn,' being tasteful but slight, and the second, 'My Castle in the Air,' having a touch of fancy. These songs were agreeably rendered by Mr. Denham Price. Miss Helen Pettican introduced Mr. Francis Bohr's new song 'The Lily,' which, though fairly melodious, is of commonplace type. Mrs. Raymond Roze, a new vocalist, who has a light, but as yet insufficiently trained soprano voice, essayed the valse from Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette,' which was clearly beyond her means. Madame Hortense Paulsen, Mr. Ben Davies—who sang the impassioned romance from the first act of 'La Bohème'—and Mr. William Green were particularly successful in their songs.

PROF. NIECKS gave the third of his four historical concerts in the Edinburgh University Music Class-Room on the 22nd ult. His subject was 'Italian Comic Opera in the Eighteenth Century, from Pergolesi to Cimarosa.' The professor, as usual, gave explanatory notes. Musical description, followed by illustration, is the most satisfactory method of studying periods of history, especially those of which the music has more or less fallen into oblivion.

THE Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has moved from Conduit Street to the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. Dr. Phené has resigned the chairmanship of the Council, and his successor is Col. Keyser, C.B. The first lecture, on the 6th inst., 'An Evening with Mendelssohn,' will be delivered by Mr. Alfred Gilbert. To some advanced musicians the name of the composer is as a red rag to a bull, but Mendelssohn still has many admirers.

THE prize of 50 guineas, together with the freedom of the City, offered by the Worshipful Company of Musicians for the best orchestral Coronation March has been won by Mr. Percy Godfrey. There were no fewer than 190 competitors. The examiners were Sir F. Bridge, Sir W. Parratt, and Sir H. Parry. Mr. Godfrey studied under Sir George Macfarren and Dr. Prout. He has won several prizes for songs, and last year he gained the Lesley Alexander prize of 20 guineas for a pianoforte quintet. It was only a fortnight ago that we noticed his excellent orchestral suite, performed at the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth. We congratulate the composer on these solid stepping-stones to fame, and maybe fortune.

THE 'Liebesscene' from Herr Richard Strauss's Singedicht 'Feuersnot' will be performed this afternoon at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall. This one-act piece was produced at the Dresden Hofoper on November 21st last, under the direction of Herr Ernst von Schuch. The libretto, from the pen of Herr Wolzogen, is based on a saga of the Netherlands.

M. EDMOND SCHURÉ, the champion of Wagner from very early days, has, in connexion with the production of 'Siegfried' in Paris, published reminiscences of the master. He visited Wagner at Lucerne in 1869, when the latter was engaged

on this very work, and heard him play over the third act. The composer was no virtuoso on the instrument, and he sang the Brünnhilde part, but with a voice so "rough and unpleasant" that it was not until the production of the 'Ring,' seven years later, that M. Schuré felt the "inimitable charm of the music." He possesses a German score of 'Siegfried' in which Wagner wrote: "Seinem urgetreuen, Schicksalserkorenen werten Freunde E. Schuré, zurück und vorwärts blickend. Bayreuth, August 28, 1875. Richard Wagner."

HERR MORITZ ROSENTHAL is giving concerts in Paris. M. Amédée Boutarel, in *Le Ménestrel*, speaks of him as the representative of modern virtuosity at its highest point. While, however, fully acknowledging his pianistic feats, M. Boutarel regrets "la voie des excentricités" which the artist is following, for he considers that the pianist might become a wonderful interpreter of the great literature of the pianoforte. The temptation to pursue a path which brings fame of a brief kind may, however, prove too strong; and its strength can only be felt by those who, like Herr Rosenthal, possess extraordinary executive power.

A NEW opera, 'Till Eulenspiegel,' by Herr N. von Reznicek, was produced at Carlsruhe on the 12th ult., under the direction of Herr Mottl. The composer wrote his own libretto. The *Allgemeine Musikzeitung* of January 24th describes it as fresh and exceedingly pleasant, and through rich employment of dance rhythms allied in character to Smetana's 'Bartered Bride.' The composer has wisely made use of the classical orchestra.

THE Stuttgart Theatre was totally destroyed by fire last week. Until a new building is ready performances will be given at the Wilhelma Theatre in the neighbouring town of Cannstatt. The Prince Regent of Bavaria, according to *Le Ménestrel* of January 26th, has placed at the disposal of the King of Württemberg various stage properties of the royal theatres of Munich.

THE Philharmonic Society of Laibach will celebrate this year the 200th anniversary of its foundation. In the year 1808 the Society inquired of Dr. Anton Schmidt as to whether he thought it would be a good thing to name the great composer Beethoven and Hummel's son honorary members. His reply was characteristic:—

"For my part I would only vote for the latter, viz., Hummel's son, who is second capellmeister (Haydn is the first) of the ruling prince, Niklas Esterhazy. Beethoven is full of whims, but he shows little readiness to oblige."

THE Society took no further steps until the year 1819, when it sent Beethoven a diploma, which the composer acknowledged, promising in return for the honour shown him to send a new work of his. The only composition, however, in the archives of the Society which bears any visible trace of having been sent by him is a manuscript copy of the 'Pastoral' Symphony, on the cover of which are the words "Sinfonie pastorale" written by the composer with a red pencil. This score also contains some pencil corrections, two of which appear to be in his handwriting.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
- Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON. Mr. Hayden Côtin's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
- Bohemian String Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- TUES. Miss Susan Strong's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Miss Polyxena Fletcher's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- WED. — Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Señor Sobrinho's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Miss Olive Christian Malvery's Concert Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
- Misses Loute and Anna Lowe's Concert, 8.30, Royal Institute of Painters.
- THURS. Miss G. Saunders's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. Messrs. Plunket Greene and L. Horwick's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Miss Berenice Agnew and Mr. Osborne Hunter's Vocal Recital, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
- SAT. Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Mozart Society Concert, 3, Foman Room.
- Mark Hamburg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

IMPERIAL.—'Mademoiselle Mars,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By Paul Kester.
LYRIC.—'Mice and Men,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By Madeleine Lucette Ryley.
GARRICK.—'Pilkerton's Peerage,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By Anthony Hope.
WYNDHAM'S.—'Revival of 'The Tyranny of Tears.' By Haddon Chambers.

ONE might almost attribute to fright, which Heine advanced as the cause of his singing, the way in which managers huddle together for the production of novelties. No special interest attaches to what may be called the mid-winter season, the approach of Lent being more of a deterrent than an incentive, yet after a long period of unproductiveness there is in the present and following week a rush almost unprecedented of important novelties.

Of the season's productions, so far as they have hitherto been seen, the first is the least stimulating. Mr. Paul Kester, the author of 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury,' a piece which a curious combination of circumstances has elevated into a success altogether disproportionate with its merits, has been stirred apparently by his admiration for the 'Madame Sans-Gêne' of M. Sardou to deal with a similar epoch. He represents accordingly Napoleon in the days of his comparative obscurity, accepting protection and assistance from those of little position or influence, and in the hour of his triumph redeeming the pledges he has unconsciously given. With the picture of the emperor amidst his Court are associated some caricatures of the most conspicuous of his satellites. There is also a love interest of the most shadowy nature between Mlle. Mars, a young *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française, and a Duc d'Aumont, an *émigré*, whose love for her leads him into extreme peril. Nothing in this either stirs or amuses, and such enjoyment as awaits the spectator is derived from the contemplation of Mrs. Langtry in costumes more or less eccentric and beautiful, and admiration of the fidelity of Mr. Lewis Waller's pictures of Napoleon at two different epochs. Mr. Farquharson is admirably made up as Talleyrand, who, however, never comes on the stage except accompanied by Fouché, and is one of a pair of contemptible charlatans. Mr. Kester's work shows, indeed, no dramatic perception, and one can only wonder at its finding its way on to the boards.

In writing 'Mice and Men' Mrs. Ryley seems to have been to some extent inspired by 'The Country Girl' of David Garrick, who drew from Wycherley, who in turn plundered Molière. It is true that the indebtedness is slight, extending no further than the disappointment of a guardian of ripe age, who sees carried off by a younger and more eligible suitor the maiden he has selected for the ornament and comfort of his declining years. Something like an acknowledgment, probably unconscious, of obligation is involved in the retention for the heroine of the name Peggy, bestowed upon her by Garrick. A sense that the story is antiquated is also exhibited by the author in placing the action in the eighteenth century in the then remote suburb of Hampstead. Nothing more unlike the treatment of any of her predecessors than that of Mrs. Ryley can easily be conceived.

Where Wycherley, to go no further, is ribald and licentious, and Garrick frankly comic, Mrs. Ryley is sentimental and idyllic. Youth still, as is fit, carries off the coveted prize, not from under the nose of a baffled hunk, but by the heroic self-sacrifice of a noble nature, and though laughter enough is evoked during the progress of the action, the close is tearful. Mark Embury, a pundit and a recluse, having been in early life deceived by a woman, selects in middle age a foundling whom he educates according to his preconceived theories and proposes to make his wife. No more success than was to be anticipated attends an experiment hopeless from the outset, and after a contest of heroism and self-surrender Mark makes his chosen bride happy with the lover of her own age upon whom her virginal fancies have lighted. To a certain extent the sympathies of the audience are defeated by this termination. No different result was, however, to be expected, and the piece, though slight to fragility, is pleasing and idyllic. It revealed in Miss Gertrude Elliott gifts of archness and pathos which advance her to a foremost place in her profession. Mr. Forbes Robertson shows as the hero the intensity and distinction which are well-known attributes of his style. The love scenes between the pair had much witchery. Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. Luigi Lablache, and Miss Alice de Winton were also in the cast.

In 'Pilkerton's Peerage' Anthony Hope supplies a political satire which is both original and amusing. So long as he confines himself to humour and cynicism he is successful, though the feeling is difficult to resist that some at least of his exponents were timid of the speeches allotted them, and spoke them half-heartedly and inaudibly. They did not at least travel across the footlights. This must be regarded as a mistake. Like a woman, a dramatist must be trusted "all in all, or not at all." With his sentimental scenes Anthony Hope is less happy. Some love passages between the private secretary and the daughter of a would-be peer, who is unconsciously the bait which her father clumsily dangles before his nose, are unconvincing. Considering that the lady has known her lover but four days, she shows far too much of a coming-on disposition, and her proffers seem scarce maidenly. As a whole, the piece is well acted. Mr. Arthur Bouchier plays with robust and inspiring comedy. Mr. Maurice, Mr. Esmond, and Miss Eva Moore are excellent. When Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw can resist a temptation to what is technically called "mugging," or in other words grinning, he will probably be a fine comedian. Mrs. Maesmore Morris is lovely as the daughter of Pilkerton, but her performance would be the better for the infusion of some girlish timidity.

At Wyndham's Theatre has been revived 'The Tyranny of Tears,' the highest achievement in comedy of Mr. Haddon Chambers. Mr. Wyndham has been fortunate enough to obtain the original cast, and with himself, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Maude Millett, Mr. Alfred Bishop, and Mr. Fred Kerr in the parts in which they were first seen, the revival proves judicious in all respects.

Dramatic Gossip.

The first of a series of afternoon representations of 'A Cigarette-Maker's Romance' was given on Wednesday at the Avenue with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harvey in their original parts.

'BLUE-BELL IN FAIRY LAND,' by Messrs. Hicks and Slaughter, and Mrs. Craigie's comedy 'The Wisdom of the Wise' are announced for production in America.

'ULYSSES' will be produced this evening at Her Majesty's, with Miss Nancy Price, in place of Mrs. Brown Potter, as Calypso. The production of 'Arizona,' which had been fixed for the same night, is now postponed until Monday.

A FARCE by Mr. H. M. Paull, entitled 'The New Clown,' will replace on Saturday next 'My Artful Valet' at Terry's. Mr. Welch, Mr. John Willes, and Miss Janet Alexander will be in the cast.

HERR GEORG WORLITZSCH, who expired behind the scenes while playing with the German company at St. George's Hall the part corresponding to Sam Gerridge in a German rendering of 'Caste,' adds one more to the list of deaths on the stage. Such occurrences are probably not more than the average chances of life, but the contrast they furnish renders them impressive and conveys a wrong idea of their frequency. Herr Worlitzsch, who was the husband of Frau Josefine Dora, was one of the props of the company. His death was due to natural causes.

'THE MARRYING OF ANN LEETE' of Mr. Granville Barker, produced on Monday afternoon by the Stage Society at the Royalty Theatre, looks rather like a burlesque of 'The Lady of Lyons.' It is clever and ingenious in a sense, but lacks almost every dramatic gift, including intelligibility. Some of the business strikes one as meaningless. Miss Henrietta Watson played finely in a difficult part, and Mr. Hallard, Mr. Julian Royce, and Mr. Saintsbury were seen to some advantage.

It is interesting to find that 'Troilus and Cressida' has been adapted to the German stage and produced at the Ring Theatre, Vienna. Herr Adolph Gelber is responsible for the adaptation. How it is to be fitted to English requirements, and who is to be entrusted with the task, it is not easy to see. Everybody knows that its dialogue is among the best that Shakespeare has written.

An adaptation in five acts and seven scenes of Zola's 'La Terre,' executed by MM. Raoul de Saint Arroman and Charles Hugot, holds possession of the Théâtre Antoine in Paris. It preserves more of the original than seemed capable of presentation, and is admirably acted by M. Antoine as Fouan, but does not seem likely to enjoy a prolonged existence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. B. A. W.—received.

W. H. C.—F. C. N.—Many thanks.

D. & Co.—S. J. R.—Too late for insertion this week.

L. W.—Inquiring about this.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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